The Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 6.—Third Year. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1887. No. 48

Another Liberal Candidate
ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION.

IT IS NOW CONCEDED ON ALL SIDES THAT

A. GILMORE
IS THE MOST

LIBERAL DEALER

In the Province, and in consequence takes his position at the head of the list while his prices still remain at the bottom.

COMPETITION.

It's our prices that turn them upside down.

A. GILMORE, Merchant Tailor & Clothier,
JOHNSON STREET.

NEW GOODS
ARRIVED BY THE C. P. R.
AT
LEASK & MORRISON'S, 304 Government Street.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

HOTELS—VICTORIA.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL.
YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.
Established 1863. Rates $1.00 to $1.50 per day.
J uly13 T. J. BURNES.

THE CLARENCE.
FRANK G. RICHARDS, JR., Lessee,
Cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Tourists' headquarters. New and elegant in all its appointments. Fully supplied with all conveniences of modern hotels. First-class in every respect. Prices moderate. sep3

THE OCCIDENTAL.
JOSEPH BAYLEY, Propr.
The Home from Home, cor. Wharf and Johnson streets, Victoria, B. C. Fronting on the wharves of the California, Puget Sound and Fraser steamers, Canadian Pacific and E. & N. railways. Largest and most convenient Hotel in the city. Everything new. Table well supplied. Bar and Billiard Room attached. Fireproof building. Imported Edinburgh and Burton Ales always on draught. Rates—$1 to $1.50 per day, according to location of rooms. nov6 ly

THE GORDON HOTEL.
ROBERT McDERMOTT, Propr.
Johnson St., bet. Store and Wharf; where "Old Bob" will be found at his usual business of selling "Bad Whiskey," but good Cigars. He cordially invites old and new friends to give him a call.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.
WM. McKEON & SON, Prop's.
American plan. Is the most desirable first-class hotel in the city. Terms moderate.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.
JOHN BERRYMAN, Propr.

Board and Lodging, per week	$5.50 and $6
Board, per week	$4.50
Beds, per night	50c

The bar is supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Southeast corner Fort and Douglas streets, Victoria. nov16

HOTELS—VANCOUVER.

LELAND HOUSE,
VANCOUVER.
New and complete in all appointments. Free 'bus to and from Trains and Steamers.
feb23 1m MRS. HIRSHBURG, Proprietress.

THE BURRARD HOTEL,
MARTIN & RALFOUR, Prop's,
Corner Carrell and Cordova streets, Vancouver, B. C. The only first-class hotel in Vancouver.

DOUGALL HOUSE,
JOHN DOUGALL, Propr.,
Cor. Cordova and Abbott sts., Vancouver, B. C. Finest Hotel in the city. It is a new building, containing every appliance for the protection, comfort and luxury, including fire escapes, of guests. European and American plan. Fire in all rooms. Sample room for travellers. The dining room is in charge of Mr. SCHLENK, who is unrivalled as a Caterer. dec21

HOTELS—NEW WESTMINSTER.

HOLBROOK HOUSE.
NEW WESTMINSTER.
Has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout. Conveniently situated, within easy distance of railway and steamboat landings. First-class in every respect. Rates $1 to $1.50 per day. JOHN RANKIN.
jyo12 1m Proprietor.

HOTELS—KAMLOOPS.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
KAMLOOPS, B. C.
Is situate at the junction of North and South Thompson Rivers, and is one of the most delightful locations in the Province. First-class accommodation for tourists. Stage meets all East and West trains.
sept1 1y J. T. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

HOTELS—WINNIPEG.

NEW DOUGLAS HOUSE,
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Most conveniently situated for strangers visiting Winnipeg. Pleasant and cheerful rooms, giving a fine view of the chief thoroughfare of the city. Prices moderate for first-class accommodation. Free 'Bus. BENNETT & CO., Proprietors. sep22 3m

EDUCATIONAL.

PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPING AND THE Science of Accounts taught. Evening, as well as Day Classes, in a central and comfortable room. Address J. M. Macdonald, office of this paper. feb26 tf

CORRIG SCHOOL,
A PRIVATE AND HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL
For young gentlemen. Will reopen on Monday, January 10th, 1887. Full staff of Instructors. Four vacancies for Boarders. dec 31-mo

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
H. J. CAMPBELL, B. A.
Private tuition for candidates preparing for examinations. Rae street, next above Blanchard. jan7

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., R. C. R.—Regular Communication the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fingard streets.
mar2 12m R. B. ENNOUFF, Secretary.

ST. ANDREWS and CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, Broughton street, between Government and Broad streets, on the FIRST FRIDAY of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
sep 1-1y WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary.

AN ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN AT TEMperance Hall every Saturday evening. Good Temperance speakers and Musical Selections with Recitations, forming a good programme. The Blue Ribbon Band will be in attendance. All are cordially invited. Chair taken at 7:30 o'clock precisely. S. GRAY, President.

Condensed Advertisements

Inserted on this page, such as Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, For Sale, To Let, Personal, Lost and Found, and similar advertisements, when not exceeding five lines—forty words—three insertions for 50 cents, and one week (six times) for 75 cents; and if longer than one week, 25 cents additional to the foregoing, per week, will be charged.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS inserted at the following special rates: Cards occupying five or seven lines space, classified, $3 per month. Each additional line, ten words, 50 cents per line per month.

Special arrangements made for advertisements not inserted every day.

WANTED.

WANTED.—To purchase a strong boat to carry about 6 persons. Address E. Aspdin, Albion House, City. mar 3-6t

WANTED.—In a small family, a young girl accustomed to the care of children. Comfortable home and good wages to suitable party. Address "X X," TIMES office. feb28

WANTED—A woman Cook. To a good cook good wages. Address P. D., THE TIMES office. feb26

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
Good white Cook for Hotel - - - Wages $30
Chambermaid, - - - - - - - - 25
First class domestic for private family, 25
Three or four domestics at from - - - $12 to $20
First class Barber.
feb24 6t PICKERING & CO. [Box 636].

WANTED—By the 1st of March on a mainland ranch a man accustomed to general farm work and chores. To proper party good wages will be paid. And a comfortable home. Address "Farmer" TIMES office. feb18

WANTED—A women to take care of children. Apply to Mrs. D. R. Harris, James Bay. feb7

IF YOU WANT Domestics, Farm hands, Labourers, Mechanics, Cooks, Waiters, etc., or any kind of labour done, call at the B. C. E. Bureau, PICKERING & Co., Fort St. Telephone 21. oc 28

LOST.

LOST—Near Point Ellice on Feb 22nd, a Collie pup, white on breast, neck and tail. The Finder will be rewarded on leaving same at this office. mar 2-6t

TO RENT.

TO RENT.—Two Front Rooms, furnished, Bedroom and Sitting Room, in the pleasantest part of the city; also use of kitchen if required. Address "Apartment," TIMES office. feb 16-tf

FOR RENT.—Two front rooms on the sunny side of the Street over the late Queens hotel, Yates Street, suitable for offices or dental rooms. Apply to A. Green & Son Yates street feb 11

FOR RENT.—One or two Rooms to let at Deane's, over Victoria House; splendid light; entrance to rooms in sight at head of stairs. Also Room on ground floor, 22x18 in rear of the Victoria House, entrance Broad street; suitable for sample or work room. Apply to
jan24 tf WM. DENNY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Two Passenger Busses, in first-class running order. Can be delivered within two weeks. Apply at T. G. Moody's Grocery Store, Amelia street. mar1 6t

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—One hundred and sixty acres land in Cowichan District, fifty acres open and well ditched, balance timbered. Also, one Buggy Cart and one heavy Wagon, both in good order. Apply at TIMES office. mar1 1m

FOR SALE.—A Farm of 100 acres in Saanich, 15 acres of which are under cultivation; buildings ordinary. The Saanich road runs through it. Is ten miles from the city. Also, a team of Draught Horses, Harness and Wagon; a Boat, with sails and rigging complete. All at a great bargain. Apply to J. R. McKenzie, Esquimalt Road, or Victoria P. O. feb8

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A farm of about 160 acres in Rocky Point. For further information Apply to D. McMillan, New Westminster, or to J. D. Campbell, Esquimalt. Feb7-1mo

FOR SALE.—An established Hotel business within paying trade centrally situated, within a short distance of the Post Office. A good investment for a good man with CASH. Address, for particulars, "HOTEL," TIMES office.

RESTAURANTS.

BELVIDERE RESTAURANT,
F. DAVIS, Proprietor,
Yates street, bet. Government and Broad streets. Open day and night. First-class in every respect. Everything in season. Give us a call. Meals from 15 cents upwards. oct18

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive; at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada.

Sir Andrew B. Walker, Bart., of Liverpool, is to subscribe £1000 to the building fund of the Liverpool Cathedral.

A memorial of the late Mr. Henry Fawcett was cancelled in Westminster Abbey by Lord Granville.

The effective strength of the London Scottish Volunteers is now 862 including 18 officers, as against 868 last year.

The Missouri State Geologist estimates the undeveloped lead wealth of Missouri to be $300,000,000 sterling. He estimates the area of land to contain 5,000,000 acres.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

There was quite a tempest in a teapot for half an hour on the question of "garbling," raised by DAVIE (Victoria). When bull-fighters want to inflame the passions of the male bovine, a red flag is waved before the eyes of the dull-witted, unreasoning brute, and, presto, every evil propensity is aroused and the poor beast becomes madder than a March hare. In the same way, flaunting the TIMES before the eyes of THEODORE DAVIE, produces precisely the same effect, with the exception perhaps that the four-legged quadruped comes to its senses quicker and does not during its *dementia* make itself so ridiculous.

Some person shook a TIMES in the face of THEODORE yesterday, and as a matter of course the "angry passions" of the junior member were instantly aroused, and had it not been for Mr. Speaker POOLEY he would undoubtedly have batted his brains out against a stone wall. In printing the report of the minority committee on the "marked" ballot fraud, the word "not" was accidentally omitted, and although it was apparent on the face of it, that the error was unintentional, the three members for Victoria had the bad taste to affirm their belief that the word was purposely left out. The following is the clause in correct form:

6. That the Returning Officer states his attention was *not* called to the line mentioned during the polling of votes but he noticed it in the case of one ballot during the counting of the votes; that he was about to throw out this ballot on that account when his attention was called to the fact that the line was printed from the back.

It will be quite obvious to anyone reading the clause without the word *not* that its omission was a typographical error. Of course we regret the mistake, and as soon as our attention has been called to it we hasten to make a correction. But the men who said they believed that it was *intentional* on our part surely cannot understand the English language, or they must have a very poor opinion of our ability to "garble." The article, "a fraud revealed," did not depend upon the omission of the word *not* in the above clause. The whole report was a justification for the conclusions arrived at, viz., that a fraud was attempted at the last election. If the whole of clause six was "garbled" out of existence, the fact still remains that the ballots were printed in such a manner that a line appeared to be drawn across Mr. BEAVEN'S name, and that that line was illegally placed there.

King Coal has such an antipathy to the word "garbled" that he would not accept WEBSTER'S dictionary for a deficition of it as meaning mutilated. The "jolly old soul" has not as much sense in his whole corporation as WEBSTER had in his feet, yet he would ring in a stale chestnut on the House to the disgust of all

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It has been discovered that the very expressive term "boodle" is derived from the old Dutch word boedel, signifying property or goods obtained in an illegitimate way. It is one of those striking instances of the deterioration of words. In the early stages of its existence "boedel" had no evil meaning attached to it; neither had the words pagan or villain any dark significance in their early history. But by long-established usage villain and pagan have come to signify everything that is bad. And so it is with boedel. It has long been associated by the Dutchman with wealth obtained in an unlawful manner. And hence the present use of the Anglo-Saxonized word "boodle" in the sense of money secured by robbing the public chest. It is for this reason that the MACDONALD-TUPPER combination has been named "the boodling party." Its whole energy is devoted to the absorption of the public funds for private ends.

Every labering man in this country should be a Liberal. The Liberal party is pre-eminently the party of the people. It has profound sympathies with the struggling masses of humanity, who are constantly waging war against tyranny and oppression. Both in this country and in England the true interests of the masses are closely interwoven and indentified with the principles of Liberalism. In the old country nearly all the legislation beneficially affecting the workingman has been carried on through the direct agency of the staunch old Liberal party. The name of GLADSTONE sends a thrill of pleasure and reverence through the heart of every son of toil in the British Isles and throughout the British world. He is the idol of the people, because he is their truest friend. Next to Mr. GLADSTONE stands Mr. BLAKE as the second exponent of Liberalism. While alike in many other respects, plain Mr. BLAKE, and plain Mr. GLADSTONE, resemble one another more particularly in their solicitude for the many as distinguished from the few—for the masses against the classes. Every workingman should therefore support Mr. BLAKE—their true and worthy friend—by giving a Liberal vote next Monday.

Busy Season Approaching.

The coming season will undoubtedly be one of the busiest yet known in Victoria and our local merchants are making great preparations to meet the anticipated demand. Amongst those who have taken time by the forelock, we notice Messrs. Russell, McDonald & Co., of the Cheap Variety Store, Douglas street. This firm has laid in an immense stock of boots and shoes, dry goods, clothing, crockery and glassware, wooden ware, miscellaneous and fancy goods which they advertise to sell by retail at wholesale prices. Call and inspect their stock.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

THURSDAY, March 3rd.

The Speaker took the chair at 2:15 p.m. Prayers by Bishop Cridge.

GARBLED ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Turner called attention to the public accounts returns, complained of by the leader of the opposition. They had now been laid upon the table in a corrected form. He objected to the use of the word "garbled" by Mr. Beaven.

Mr. Beaven said the hon. gentleman evidently did not know the meaning of the word "garbled." It was the word he used, and the correct one to employ.

Mr. Dunsmuir said if the leader of the opposition would challenge him he would bring forward a case of garbling by him when in the government.

Mr. Beaven said the member for Nanaimo was at liberty to produce anything he was able, and if he liked the word "challenged" he "challenged" him to do so. There was nothing that he knew of that could be brought forward that would be to his discredit.

NEW WESTMINSTER SOUTHERN.

Mr. Orr introduced a bill to incorporate the New Westminster Southern Railway Co., which was read a first time.

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

Mr. Semlin, for Mr. Bole, who was absent, introduced a bill to amend the law of evidence.

LAND TRANSFER.

Mr. Higgins moved, That the House do resolve itself into committee to consider the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this House it is desirable, in the interest of the public, that an act to simplify titles and to facilitate the transfer of land should be introduced during the present session." The mover explained the system proposed, the Torrens, at considerable length.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Mason.

Mr. Theo. Davie said the member for Esquimalt was fighting a shadow. The principal features of the Torrens system were adopted in this Province years ago, and in the land act would be found simple and brief forms of transferrs. The present system prevented litigation and should not be departed from.

Attorney-General Davie explained the law as it stood, which was simple and all that was necessary.

The motion was carried and the House went into committee, Mr. Thompson in the chair. In committee the resolution was rejected.

"OBLITERATED" BALLOTS.

Mr. T. Davie brought up the question of the "marked" ballots. The publication of the minority report in a newspaper was a breach of the privileges of the House. It was a garbled report, the word "not" being left out, thus giving a directly opposite meaning to the sentence.

Mr. Grant said the argument that a report read in the House was not public property, and should not be printed in a newspaper, was simply nonsense. It was most extraordinary that any gentleman would put forward such a silly contention. He had read the report, and was of opinion at the time that the word "not" had been omitted, as he had signed the report and knew what its contents were. The omission, it was quite obvious, was unintentional, as it would be absurd to leave out a word from a report presented to the House, as the original could easily be compared with the printed copy.

Mr. Dunsmuir said it was a willing mistake.

Mr. Semlin pointed out that it depended upon whose ox was gored. Yesterday it was charged that a government document had been garbled because a report was not printed as submitted by the public Accounts Committee, but the government members defended the omission. Now they are only too anxious to say that what is evidently a clerical error was done intentionally.

Mr. Turner said he had *no doubt* the word "not" had been left out intentionally.

Mr. Beaven could not imagine that Mr. Theodore Davie should be so ignorant of the rules of the House as to say that a newspaper had not the right to report the proceedings of the House. To attack a gentleman who had not the right of reply was a characteristically cowardly act. In regard to this matter he had drawn attention to the marked ballots when the House assembled, but the government, with considerable discretion, let the matter drop, and it would perhaps never have been heard of again had not the junior member for Victoria been indiscreet enough to ask for an investigation. The committee had ascertained and reported that the ballots had been printed not in accordance with the form, and they had been printed in the government printing office. The government was bound to take this matter up, and get to the bottom of it. But it was the most utter nonsense to say, as Mr. T. Davie had said, that reports presented and read to the House were privileged and could not be printed by newspapers before being printed by the government printer. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Theodore Davie asked for a ruling on the point. He disputed the right of any person to print the proceedings of the House.

Mr. Speaker ruled that as soon as a report was read by the clerk, it became public property and could be printed by any newspaper.

Mr. Prior had not the slightest doubt that the word was left out on purpose. The fact that an article had been based upon the garbled report was in his mind conclusive proof.

SUPPLY.

Hon. J. Robson moved that the House resolve itself into committee of supply on Monday next.

TRESPASS.

Mr. Anderson moved the second reading of an act to prevent trespass on enclosed lands in pursuit of game.

Mr. Beaven said the act, if passed, would lead to breaches of the peace. Most of the lands in the neighborhood of Victoria are wild lands and have no improvements other than the fence around them, and to say that a man would be prosecuted for crossing these fields with a gun in his hand would be very unfair. It would be a very arbitrary thing to say that a young man could not cross a field with a gun; there was already a remedy for trespass, and this law was unnecessary.

Mr. Dunsmuir could see no hardships in the bill. Farmers did not want their fences broken down.

Mr. Grant said it was not in the spirit of the age in which we live to give any occupier of land the power to arrest a person crossing enclosed land. It would lead to trouble.

Mr. Thompson thought it embraced a very important subject, and one of great importance to many farming districts, but if the act was not desired in every district could be confined to districts where it was required.

Resolution passed. Messrs. Beaven, Grant and Stenhouse voting against, and all the other members except the Premier, Attorney-General and Mr. Bole, who were absent, voting for it. Bill read a second time and placed on the order of the day, for Monday next.

IMBECILES.

The House went into committee on the act to control the civil rights of imbeciles and habitual drunkards. At 5:45 the committee rose and reported progress to the House and asked leave to sit again.

House adjourned until 2 p. m. on Tuesday next.

MR. WEST'S SPEECH

At the Liberal Meeting on Last Wednesday Evening.

Mr. B. H. West said: This is my first attempt to speak in the interest of any political party in Canada, and should I fail you must not be abashed. There is a certain unpleasantness peculiar to the political arena that grates upon my feelings, but there comes times in the history of every country when personal considerations should be waved and men of honest convictions should take a decided stand against the wrong and boldly declare in favor of the right. To my mind one of those times has come in Canada, when everyone, who wishes well of his country, should take a firm stand against the determined policies of the Macdonald administration, that have been in the past, that are now, and will in the future be inimical to the interest of this Dominion. I do not make any pretense to that which I am not. I am a workingman, pure and simple, and being such it is quite natural and right for me to speak about those things that come under the immediate consideration of the laboring classes, whose opinions I voice and whose cause I vindicate. The other classes in the community are ably represented by others on the platform. According to the Tory prating of this country, the workingmen are in honor bound to support the Liberal-Conservative government, as their interests have been guarded by that party. But before we pass judgment, let us examine some of the legislation and the effects of the policies of that party, that claims to have worked in the interests of the masses of this country, and I think as honest men your deliberate judgment will, on next Monday, return Captain A. E. McCallum at the head of the poll, as the honored Liberal standard bearer of this constituency. (Loud applause.) In the spring of 1885 the government was called upon to quell a rebellion in the Northwest, which I believe was the result of unjust legislation at Ottawa. The volunteers nobly responded to their country's call, and risked their lives to preserve its honor. After the insurrection was over, the government granted to Gen. Middleton $25,000 in recognition of his services in quelling the uprising, whose stipulated salary must have placed him beyond all possible want. We now appeal to you electors, as honest men, to know what provision was made for the widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers were killed in that rebellion. (Voices in the audience, none.) Yet this party, who deals out, with lavish hand, the people's money to favored individuals, and bestows honors upon those who do not merit them, claim to have legislated in the special interests of working people. I appeal to your common sense, and ask you what could Gen. Middleton and the government have done in quieting the Indian troubles without the co-operation of the masses. Yet this people's government ignored the just claims of those who were left without natural support in consequence of the rebellion, and gave to those who did not need, which is manifestly class legislation! So much for one of the beneficent effects of Macdonaldism. Having lived most of my life in the maritime provinces, I am familiar with the true state of affairs in that portion of the Dominion, and have no hesitancy in affirming that the prosperity referred to by the advocates of Toryism is in reality national adversity. In the political campaign of 1887 Sir John A. Macdonald addressed large assemblies of working men in the principal cities of Ontario, asking their support for his party and assuring them, were his party returned to power, that a policy would be inaugurated the effect of which would give to every working man a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. But in face of those promises it is an irrefutable fact that thousands of the best men in the country had to emigrate to the United States in order to make an honest and respectable living. How very prosperous a country must be when, having due natural resources, as this Dominion has, and with a sparse population, when its best and youngest men are compelled, from absolute and sheer necessity, to seek a home in a foreign land and under an alien flag. We are told by the Tory press of this city that all this Province has is the result of Tory administration, and are admonished to be very thankful for the same. Let us look at a few things we have and express our thanks at the polls for them. We have a small population, a portion of which are the Chinese, which form an insurmountable barrier to the settling of this country with a better class of citizens, whom the country needs and who would make this province the great and prosperous country that her natural resources recommend her to be. Many laboring men have been induced to come to this country from Eastern Canada by the references in government papers of the marvellous prosperity existing here and have been denied work at the hands of those who controled the government contracts, being assured that it was more advantageous to their interests to employ Chinese labor. Yes, men whose father's property was virtually mortgaged to open up this province to the Dominion even denied that just assistance, by not being employed on many of the great public works of this province, preference being given to a class of pagan slaves. I will now refer to a matter that has already been spoken of—the land "the people's heritage." I have no radical views to advance, respecting the land question, but merely to speak of a wrong, the enormity of which is not properly understood by the masses. As Liberals we do not question the building of our national highways, the C. P. R., but we do question some of the means resulted to in the prosecution of the work. I have long believed that the land of a country belonged to the people of that country, a sacred right that no party should trifle with or waste. But that model government has seen fit in their wisdom to deal out by millions of acres of our land to a railway corporation, whose only object is to control the road in their individual interests without any due regard to the natural rights and privileges of the people. That is another item for which the workingmen should in kindness remember the supporters of that government at the polls next Monday. In conclusion, permit me to say a few words with respect to the Liberal party. Judging from current talk among the Conservative element, to be a Liberal means to be, in this city, socially ostracised, commercially boycotted and politically ignored. I am a Liberal and for it I make no apology. I am proud of my identification with the Liberals of this Dominion and glad to know that the Liberals are the party of progress, honesty and right; that they are supported by men of nobility of character, of honor, and of world-wide reputation; not only in this Dominion but also in Great Britain. May you, the electors, consider well the issue before you, and in your deliberate judgment return Capt. A. E. McCallum at the head of the poll as your representative at Ottawa for the next five years.

SHIPWRECKED SAILORS

Nearly Three Months on the West Coast of Vancouver.

The government steamer Sir James Douglas arrived last night with Capt. W. F. Rugg, of the bark Thomas R. Foster and the crew of eighteen men, from the west coast. In conversation with the men, who were quartered at the American Hotel last night, we learned that the T. R. Foster left the roads on the 9th of December, for Honolulu, with a cargo of 1650 tons of coal. On the 10th a gale sprang up, and the vessel commenced to leak. From that until the 18th the bark was tossed about on the west coast, the men working the pumps night and day, and the captain vainly attempting to make a harbor of refuge. On the 18th Capt. Rugg ran the ship on the beach eight miles east of Cape Cook, on the northwest coast of Vancouver Island, and she went to pieces shortly afterwards. All the men on board were saved by a small boat, and on the desolate shore for twenty-two days they existed on one box of soda biscuits, thirty cans of fruit and meat and a little ham and bacon, supplemented by the clams they caught on the beach. Towards the last they experimented on cooking kelp, but it was more unpalatable than the mice which were caught at the old camp on the head of an old cod found on the shore. Several expeditions were sent out, and after many days tramping along the coast southward and several ineffectual attempts to cross inlets, the unfortunate crew came upon some Indians who carried them in their canoes to Kiyonkut. They stopped with those Indians nine days, when they learned that a Roman Catholic mission was near at hand. They then went to the village, where Father Nicolaye, a good Samaritan, did everything in his power to alleviate their sufferings and make them as comfortable as his means would permit. They lived in the school room, and stopped forty-two days at Kiyonkut. The appearance of the Sir James Douglas was hailed with delight, and in parting with Father Nicolaye the sailors expressed their unfounded gratitude for his hospitality and Christian charity.

THE VANCOUVER AFFAIR

The City Orderly and the People and Press Indignant.

Judging from the comments of the Vancouver *News* which seems to have awoke to a partial conception of its duty, the city is quiet and orderly, and the number of "specials" is out of all proportion to the necessities of the situation. Naturally the presence of so many Victoria constables will grate upon the feelings of the people and may lead to trouble—certainly it will be provocative of much enmity and bitterness. There can be no question that the civic authorities of Vancouver ignominiously failed in the performance of their duty, but we cannot help thinking less offensive and equally as effective means might have been adopted to preserve law and order in that community. It is nonsensical to say that the frenzied haste of the government was due to the "enmity" of Victoria. The Provincial Secretary, who represents the district, and most of the mainland members, were the most active in passing the bill, and none of these members are "friends" of Victoria. The gentlemen who made the strongest protest against the bill was Mr. R. Beaven, a Victoria member; hence it is worse than childish—it is criminal—for the irresponsible writer on the *News* to attempt to embitter the feeling now existing between the two cities.

The *News* says that a preliminary meeting of property-owners was held to select a deputation to wait upon the government and lay before them their views. Some present thought it would be advisable for the property-owners to enter into a bond with the government to guarantee the peace of the city and the protection of its inhabitants, and to convey to the government in trust the whole of their property as security that the terms of the bond would be faithfully carried out.

At an informal meeting of the city council it was decided to dispense with the services of the twenty special constables sworn in on Tuesday night. In order to supply men to take the places of the specials each Alderman agreed to furnish the names of four men to act in case of necessity.

POLICE COURT.

(Before Mr. E. Johnson, S. M.)

Ah Hin, in unlawful possession of one clock and one coat, knowing the same to be stolen; sentenced to six months at hard labor.

Ah Jim and Wing Young, in unlawful possession of a coat, the property of Chas. McCormack; remanded until Monday.

Ah Ling and Ah Gee, playing the unlawful game of tan-tan; pleaded guilty.

Lee Yee, assaulting and robbing Ah Yow; discharged.

Railway Shops.

The work of building the temporary car-shops at Vancouver has commenced; about fifty men are at work on the foundation. The shops will be 280 feet long by 36 feet wide. The turntable and round house, which are to be built in rear of the shops, will be commenced in a day or two.

Found.

A gold watch and chain, which the owner can have by proving property. Apply to J. B. Grant at E. G. Prior's.

WILL REACH THE COAST.

The Grand Trunk Forging Its Way Towards the Pacific.

WINNIPEG, March 4.—The Northern Pacific and the Grand Trunk are said to have just concluded an arrangement by which the former builds the line from Crookston to the boundary where the Grand Trunk meets it with another extension from Winnipeg to Portage La Prairie, connecting there with the Manitoba Northwestern line, which now runs to within 250 miles of Prince Albert. The Grand Trunk is said to have purchased the last named road, thus giving it material for an important trunk line.

A Vigorous Policy.

LONDON, March 4.—In spite of pressure a section favor coercion. The council today decided to conclude the cloture debate before the production of the Crimes' bill. If the first rule of procedure is not passed by Tuesday, Smith will ask for a continuous sitting till the rule is passed. The council further decided to restrict Crimes' bill clauses dealing in changing the venue of the jury trials and magistrates' powers, and summary trial in cases involving not more than six months. Ulston's (Tory) proposal that boycotting be made punishable with severe measures was rejected by the Cabinet who were unanimous on the question. It is intended not to prosecute previous decisions.

THE LAND LAWS.

Archbishop Croke, assisted by Lord Ashburne, has completed a land bill extending the powers to purchase and substituting five years as a judicial lease for leases of fifteen years. The bill will probably be introduced in the House of Lords next week.

The St. James *Gazette* and *Bulletin* express fears and continue giving warning that the government will ruin the Conservative party unless they adopt a vigorous policy.

IRISH POLICE.

At a late hour the vote asked for the Irish police was agreed to by a vote of 246 to 121.

LONDON, March 3.—It is rumored that the Irish leaders are contemplating the issue of a no tax manifesto. The government are preparing a bill to amend the limited liability act, so as to prevent the promotion of bogus enterprises. The Colonial Conference will meet on April 4th.

Rebels Quelled.

RUSTCHUCK, March 4.—The commander at Silistria seized the governor of the town on Monday last. Troops from here, Rosgod and Varna suppressed the revolt. With the exception of killing of the commander the affair was a bloodless one. On Tuesday Major Ouzonoff, with a battalion of engineers surrounded the Rustchuck barracks, arrested the officers and proclaimed Metropolitan Clement regent of Bulgaria. The inhabitants rose in arms against the insurgents and fighting continued throughout Wednesday, when the insurgents attempted to retreat across the Danube, but owing to the heavy fire poured into them from the shore they were compelled to abandon their boats and take refuge on an island, which was finally captured. Among the insurgents wounded were Major Ouzonoff so seriously as to necessitate his removal to the hospital. The authority of the regents is restored and the whole town is rejoicing to-night over the downfall of the rebels.

The Reichstag.

BERLIN, March 3.—At the first sitting of the new Reichstag, Von Moltke occupied the chair as senior member, and was appointed provincial secretary. On names of deputies being called 257 members responded, constituting a quorum. Windthorst protested against the election of a president before the second ballot concluded. Minister Von Boettcher replied, repelling as unjustifiable any attack intended by protest upon summoning the Reichstag to-day. He said the government on the contrary desired thanks for expediting and opening the Reichstag in order to pass the budget without delay. Moreover he thought any such criticism and encroachment on the rights of the Emperor, because when His Majesty summoned the Reichstag admitted the reason for expediency, and favored the early meeting of the Reichstag, but it was a legal question at issue, as sixty electoral districts were still unrepresented.

7,000 People Homeless.

ROME, Mar. 4.—One person escaped alive to-day from the ruins at Diano Marino, and a whole family were rescued from a cellar in Togzia. They all had been immured since the first shocks occurred. Engineers report that only a few houses are safe in Angelia. It is necessary to build huts for to accommodate 7,000 persons rendered homeless by the earthquake.

M. De Lesseps.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch from Berlin to the morning *Post* says: M. De Lesseps is coming here to offer the French neutrality in the event of war in eastern Europe in exchange for Germany's support in the settlement of the Egyptian question in conformity to French aspirations.

O'Donovan Rossa.

NEW YORK, March 3.—It is rumored that O'Donovan Rossa has suspended the publication of his paper and decamped. A reporter to-night found Rossa in bed at his home. He said he had ceased to issue his paper because he needed rest; but as to funds there was nothing to be said.

Marine Fears.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The British ship T. N. Hart sailed from this city, May 16th for Shanghai, since when nothing has been heard from her and it is feared she is lost, with all on board.

Rough Weather East.

QUEBEC, March 4.—Trains with the English mail had to return to St. Simon to-day on account of the prevailing rough weather.

The Rustler Lost.

Capt. Todd and the crew of the sealing schooner Rustler, fifteen all told, arrived this morning in a canoe, manned by three Indians. The vessel is a total loss, having gone ashore in a gale on the 26th February, near the mouth of Nit-Nat River, west coast. Everything was lost—guns, boats, provisions, &c. After striking she almost immediately went to pieces. The Rustler was owned by Capt. J. D. Warren, who left on Wednesday evening on the Dolphin for the sealing grounds, and is not yet aware of his loss.

The Pope has created Mr. Gladstone Knight of the Gregory, a Knight commander of St. Sylvester, the Greek.

THE DAILY TIMES,

PUBLISHED EVERY LEGAL AFTERNOON,

By the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Lim'td.

At the Office of Publication, Yates Street, near Government, Victoria, B.C.

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J. C. McLAGAN, Manager.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, March 4, 1887.

PROOF DEMANDED.

Mr. Dunsmuir. * * There was much in THE TIMES to apologize for, as there was scarcely an article in it which was not garbled—even the election returns from the east.

So reports the *Colonist* the utterances of Mr. DUNSMUIR in yesterday's proceedings of the Assembly. This is a statement which THE TIMES will not allow to pass unchallenged. To claim perfection as journalists would be folly, for none such are to be found. According to our lights there is prescribed from day to day to THE TIMES readers an absolutely true record of the happening from all parts of the world as they reach us; and when Mr. DUNSMUIR, in his place in the Assembly yesterday, stated that THE TIMES "garbled even the election returns from the east," he gave utterance to a statement he knew to be false; nay, further, he made the assertion knowingly and with the full intention of inflicting an injury on this journal. Notwithstanding the position occupied by Mr. DUNSMUIR as "boss" of the government machine, he must be made to speak the truth. His tongue may wag freely, on street corners, when haranguing ward politicians; he may display whatever antics he pleases in private life; with these THE TIMES has nothing to do. When, however, Mr. DUNSMUIR so far forgets himself as to assert that telegraphic news reaching this office, *over his own wires are tampered with and garbled* he is exceeding a limit beyond which silence cannot be maintained. He has uttered in a public place a falsehood. Because the *Colonist* garbles dispatches—such for instance as the message sent by Sir JOHN MACDONALD to Messrs. BAKER and SHAKESPEARE last week—Mr. DUNSMUIR must not be allowed run away with the idea that THE TIMES follows the same practice. To test Mr. DUNSMUIR'S veracity we challenge him to produce proof whereby to establish his charge. The returns published the day following the election in the east, giving the Liberals a majority, no doubt was galling to the President of the Island Railway. That news sounded the death knell of Toryism not only in British Columbia but throughout Canada. Mr. DUNSMUIR has substantial reasons for desiring the continuance in power of Sir JOHN and his "boodlers." It is a well-known fact that the "Laird" has more than one axe to grind; which explains the milk in the cocoanut, and his too undue haste in asserting that dispatches made up for the press by the agents of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and other points, and paid for at an excessive monopoly rate, are garbled by THE TIMES is a base fabrication. We repeat that of the many willful misstatements made by Mr. DUNSMUIR this last one is the grossest. Now, let him produce his proof or stand forth as a convicted public slanderer and falsifier.

WHAT THEY VOTED AGAINST.

Mr. BEAVEN'S bill to amend the Companies Act, 1878, which was defeated in the House yesterday, provided that Chinese could not become incorporated under that act for the purpose of working quartz mines. The Chinese have acquired such heavy vested interests in our alluvial mines, to the detriment and hurt of our province, that Mr. BEAVEN naturally was of opinion that at the inception of a new enterprise like quartz mining, was the proper time to enact prohibitory legislation. The bill enacted:

1. It shall not be lawful for Chinese to form a company or become incorporated under the "Companies Act, 1878," and the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies shall not file in his office any certificate under the above act which contains the name of Chinese. * * *

2. It shall be unlawful for a company now or hereafter incorporated under the Companies Act, 1878, or any of the officers, agents, or servants of such company to employ Chinese directly or indirectly, in any capacity whatsoever, upon, about, or in connection with the mine, the mill, and the works, or any of the property of the company, or any work undertaken or done for or by the company. * * *

3. It shall be unlawful for any person * * to issue to, or to sell, or to transfer any stock of such company, directly or indirectly, to a Chinaman. * * *

4. It shall be unlawful for a Chinaman to hold, directly or indirectly, any stock of a company incorporated * * *

5. It shall be unlawful for any Chinaman to vote for any company incorporated. * * *

This is the bill against which the three Victoria members—PRIOR, TUPPER and TWEEDDALE DAVIES voted.

WHAT THEY ARE "LIBERAL" WITH.

Sir JOHN and his party were "liberal" with RIEL after the SCOTT murder, when they paid him $3,000 of public moneys to get him out of the country, while "wishing Sir JOHN could catch him." They were not quite so generous when they hanged him. They were liberal with the people's money when they took $39,000,000 to carry on the affairs of the country in 1886, an increase of $15,000,000 over what it cost in 1878, under MACKENZIE'S rule. They were liberal in their Indian expenditures, but the poor Indians never got the money or the food it was intended to purchase, and were left to starve. In 1878 the Indian expenditure was $121,000, and the Indians were well fed and peaceful. In the three past years the Indian expenditure has been above $1,100,000 a year, yet the Indians, cheated and insulted and left to starve by the government officials and agents, were driven to the war-path. They were liberal with the civil servants whose numbers and salaries have been increased at the country's cost by over $500,000 since 1878. They were liberal with superannuation allowances, which have been increased from $106,000 in MACKENZIE'S time to $203,000 last year. They were liberal with Sir CHARLES TUPPER, whose $10,000 salary was supplemented by a palatial residence and outfit (even his baby carriage and wine glasses being paid for by the taxpayers), costing the country $42,702.50. They were liberal with traveling expenses and cab hire for Ministers, which cost the country $194,884 in seven years, or an average of $27,840 a year.

They were liberal with the members of the Cabinet in voting each other subsidies to railways in which ministers were heavily interested as stock holders. Messrs. DALTON McCARTHY and K. F. BURNS active members outside the Cabinet were liberally dealt with for their unflinching fidelity to the "boodle brigade" of which they formed part. They were liberal with Mr. J. C. RYKERT, of St. Catharines, Ontario, He secured a timber lease in the Shell River district for $250 which, in a few months was sold for $200,000. Mr. RYKERT's share of the boodle being $90,000—$40,000 in cash to himself paid and five notes of $10,000 to Mr. RYKERT's wife, payable in one or two years after date. They were retired at maturity by the maker, who has declared by affidavit that he had been victimized. They were liberal with the timber, coal and grazing lands to their supporters by granting leases covering an area of 25,000 square miles, equal to seventeen million acres of land. They were liberal with a subsidized press. The jobbery in this branch alone amounted to hundred of thousands of dollars of a yearly loss to the country. The history of the government in respect to its liberality is one of the darkest to be found in the annals of any country. Their liberality to the Canadian Pacific Railway is so notorious that few can be found having the courage to defend the same. The heavily tax burdened electors of Victoria are asked to vote for a couple of gentlemen who, through thick and thin, for the last four years voted for the government and its "boodle" policy. To vote for these men again will have the effect of reviving the era of "boodleism" and reckless expenditure of the hard earnings of the people. Consider these facts, and in marking the ballots next Monday bear in mind the gravity of the act and the responsibility resting upon each individual to vote for the best men. Mr. BLAKE has determined to stamp out "boodleism." Then vote for such men as you know will not endorse the scandals which have been unearthed and in which the Conservative party of Canada are so seriously implicated. Capt. McCALLUM takes high ground against such irregularities, as an avowed supporter of the Hon EDWARD BLAKE. That there are a large number of electors in the city and district endorsing the views of these gentlemen is an undoubted fact which will be made apparent next Monday night.

A contemporary rightly observes that if the Tories are guilty of one thing more than another it is their gross violation of every principle which underlies that jewel of our constitution—the independence of parliament. It is one of the prime conditions of a public man, retaining the confidence of the people, that he should keep himself not only above suspicion, but absolutely free from reproach. This the Tory ministers have not done. They have not only failed to keep themselves unworthy of being trusted with one penny of the public funds. Their hands are soiled; their pockets are full. As Mr. BLAKE puts it, "the relations of the executive and of members of parliament to the public treasury, and of public contractors, must painfully impress themselves upon the mind of every Canadian who has at heart the honor of his country, the respectability of its executive and the independence of its legislature." This is not a country where money is so plenty that it can be taken out of the pockets of the people, ostensibly to carry on the machinery of government, but in reality to enrich the ministers of the crown and their horde of craven followers. *Workingmen of Victoria*; Your hard earned savings are being wrenched from you every day in order that cabinet ministers and their friends may indulge their appetites for wealth, and enter into the wildest speculations for their personal benefit! Will you continue to endorse these things?

ANYONE Can earn from two to five dollars a day by soliciting subscribers for the New Ladies' Domestic Magazine to be published in January. It is the best household paper in Canada, subscription only 50c. per year; bound to sell. The publishers are determined to secure a circulation of 50,000 to start with, and will send the Magazine for a whole year and a valuable present for 35c. Just think of it, this offer remains good for 60 days only. Address,
ADELAIDE MILES, Business Manager.
Jan 12 D&W St. Nicholas, P. Q.

Durable,
Original,
Marvelous,
Excellent,
Simple,
Trusty,
Invincible.
Correct.

Satisfactory.
Everlasting,
Willing,
Improved,
Necessary,
Glorious.

Meritorious.
Appropriate,
Cheering,
Helpful,
Illustrious,
Needful,
Enchanting

T. W. FLETCHER, Agt,
PORT STREET.
feb 12

THE OLD RELIABLE
JOHN BULL
BITTERS.
UNEQUALLED.
A. B. GRAY & CO.,
VICTORIA.
Sole Agents for British Columbia
nov26 D&W

ISLAND RAILWAY
Cordwood AND Timber Yard
RUSSELL'S STATION.
First-Class Cordwood, and full cords guaranteed.
Cedar Posts and Poles for sale, and delivered to all parts of the city, at reasonable rates.
ADAM INNES, Agent,
Corner John and Government Streets
Tele hone Call No. 149. jan4

Kings Head Beer Hall,
JOHNSON STREET
THE old favorably well known House has been splendidly renovated and ranks now amongst the finest fitted up Houses in the town. Wm. White late of the Fountain Saloon, will be happy to see all his old friends and acquaintances, and the aim of the establishment shall be, as in the past, to make the above resort in every respect as comfortable for their guests as possible.
DOERING AND WHITE.
BEER A SPECIALTY. FIVE CENTS A GLASS. jan15

JOSEPH SEARS,
House & Sign Painter,
Glazier, Paper Hanger,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Colors, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass and Wall Paper.
YATES ST., ABOVE DOUGLAS,
jan29 1m

A. A. Aaronson,
PAWNBROKER.
Money advanced to any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Trinkets, Trunks and Contents, or on any Approved Security.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing purchased. Parties waited on at their residences. INDIAN CURIOS in rare and endless variety. Note the address—Johnson Street between Broad and Government. o34

S. S. HYAMS,

OPTICIAN, 207 Fort Street, between Broad and Douglas, Victoria, B. C.
Perfected Spectacles and Eye Glasses always on hand and carefully adjusted to sight; twenty-five years' experience in fitting glasses. Satisfaction guaranteed. ☞ OPTICAL GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. d&w 39 1m

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ONE of the best farms in Cowichan District comprising 160 acres of excellent land about 120 acres on the Flats, and under cultivation which produces enormous crops of grain and roots. A great number of cattle, horses, hogs, poultry, etc., and all necessary farm implements including self-binder, mowers, etc. The owner also keeps a store and does a very good general business on the place. For further particulars and terms apply to the owner, Eureka Farm, Cowichan, B. C., or to Messrs. Pell & Co., Victoria. aug30 D&W

Yorkshire Market,
ESTABLISHED 1858.
W. W. EVANS & CO.,
Yates Street, between Government and Broad.
Beef and Pork Packers. Sugar-cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Pure Leaf Lard. Every class of goods pertaining to the business. nov27 1y

The Cash Store!
ERSKINE'S
Boot and Shoe Emporium,
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BEST VALUE IN TOWN.

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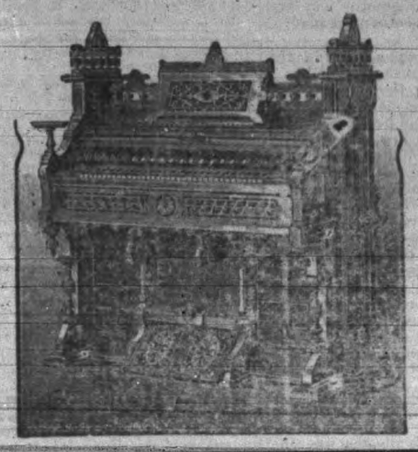

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Is the pioneer in Canada, is today the only recognized *High Class Instrument* manufactured in the country.
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Intending purchasers will do well to call on the AGENTS FOR VICTORIA.
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sept11

ANNOUNCEMENT!
If you will call on us you will find that our Stock of BOOTS and SHOES is well-selected throughout. We make a SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING; for neatness we cannot be beat. You will find us at
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Manufacturers of
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With Steel and Monarch Cushions.
Importers of and Dealers in all kinds of
BILLIARD MATERIAL
Ten Pin Alley Balls Pins, &c.
Always in stock the B. C. Agency.
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100 Choice City Lots
FOR SALE,
IN SAMUEL GREER'S SUBDIVISION OF Thirty Acres, fronting on English Bay, adjoining the location of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's WORKSHOPS, ROUND HOUSE and Terminal Buildings. This is the most desirable property on English Bay, and must increase rapidly in value.
Prices are low and terms so reasonable as to place them within the reach of every one.
Plans of lots, prices and conditions, can be obtained on application to
SAMUEL GREER,
oct6 tf Vancouver.

Empire Brewery.
HENNING PETERS, late of the Lion Brewery is now prepared to supply the trade and families with all kinds of
Beer, Ale and Porter.
The Brewery is situated on Spring Ridge, and is built over a well of pure, ever running spring water. This fact enables me to manufacture the very finest brands, equal to any imported Ale Beer and Porter.
The machinery used is of latest pattern, the ingredients are pure water, malt and hops, and a trial is only necessary to convince that the brands are the finest manufactured in the Province.
All orders for city supply, or for shipment to Island or Mainland points will receive prompt attention and a satisfactory article furnished.
HENNING PETERS,
Empire Brewery,
Spring Ridge, Victoria, B. C.
oct10 tf

FOR SALE,
Craigflower Steam Mills
Now doing a good business. Capable of making the best article of
OATMEAL
In the Province. Also,
A PEARL BARLEY MILL
Together with a SAWMILL, 52-inch Saw. An Oatmeal Miller will find this a rare opportunity.
Apply to
sept23 D. F. ADAM.

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BIG SALES
OF
Dry Goods
AT
Popular Prices
All our Winter Stock of Ladies and Children's Jackets, Dolmans, Wraps, Wool Shawls are still further Reduced in price.
Latest Styles in Fur Capes, Silk Waterproofs, Fur-Lined Circular Dolmans, &c., are all to be sacrificed to
CASH!
Ten Cents on the Dollar is still the big incentive, and we continue to give that discount for ready money.
Children's Handsome Ulsters from 40 cents.
Woolen Stockings from 10 cents per pair.
Come to the
ALBIONHOUSE
And Save 25 per cent.
BROWN & WHITE,
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GENERAL
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ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES,
To or from Great Britain or the Continent,
Berths secured in advance by Telegraph.
HALL & GOEPEL,
GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

Glasgow and London
FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital	$2,501,000
Government Deposit	100,000
Reserve	255,000
Income	1,100,000
Assets in Canada	103,538

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BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN MARBLE OR GRANITE.
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OF ALL GRADES,
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AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
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WIRE MATTRESSES,
Only Mattress Manufactured in Canada using Oil Tempered Springs; awarded First Prize wherever exhibited, and testimonials from leading institutions throughout the whole Dominion. Call and examine them. Also
IRON BEDSTEADS
Combined with above Mattress.
☞ The Trade Supplied at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
P. O. Box 218, Victoria, B. C.
jan28

Dominion Elections.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
Electoral District of Victoria.

GENTLEMEN, FELLOW CITIZENS:

Having accepted the nomination of the Liberal Association of Victoria, I would respectfully solicit your suffrages, which, if granted, I shall regard as a delegated and sacred trust to be used in the best interests of the province.

I append below the platform I would as a consistent and advanced Liberal, advocate in the labor and general interests of this country.

I am, Gentlemen,
Faithfully yours,
ARTHUR EDW'D McCALLUM.

To guard the interests of the public, to whom all rights in the public domain rightly belong, in order to prevent the national lands and natural wealth of the province being monopolized and given away to individual men free of royalties, rents, taxes or due contribution to the public revenue.

To so modify the existing Dominion land act as to give every facility to working men and their families, creating homes and homesteads for themselves, whilst leaving them at liberty during the year to enter the labor market to earn the wages that will enable a man to fall back upon, and improve his holding in slack times.

To guard all provincial rights against encroachments by the Dominion—remembering that in recent attempts to concentrate all power at Ottawa, at the expense of the province, the privy council of England has pointed out clearly that as the Dominion did not create the rights of the province, so neither can the Dominion parliament take those rights away.

To advocate the absolute right of the province to receive back an equitable apportionment of public money for public works, commensurate with the amount of customs revenue collected upon imports. Such public works to include harbor improvements, telegraphic communication with Cape Beale; better mail facilities to the west coast &c.

To admit duty free all raw material not the natural product of the country intended for manufacturing purposes.

That there should be a readjustment of fiscal tariffs on the primary necessaries of life, which now bear unfairly upon the poorer class of the community and relatively lightly upon the luxuries of the rich, and that tariff should be modified as far as the lavish expenditure and incurred debt of the present administration, we are burdened with, will permit.

That a progressive income tax would enable the legislature to effect these fiscal revisions whilst obliging existing monopolies, duly and equitably, to contribute to the expenses of the country in proportion to their profit.

That a commission should consider the question of a revival if possible of a limited reciprocity treaty with the United States on such terms as might suit the mutual interests of both countries.

That the senate of Canada appears under the appointments of the present administration to have practically ceased to be a representative body under our responsible form of government, and that its reconstruction under an elective system is desirable if not imperative.

That no minister of the crown, or member of parliament should during office, accept directly, or indirectly, interests in land grants, timber limits, coal lands, railway subsidies or concessions it may be deemed expedient by parliament to grant to companies, Corporate bodies or to individuals, in developing the resources of the country.

That every effort should be made in the lease, or sale of public land, or the granting of leases underroyalties of the natural wealth of the country, in timber, coal, mines, and minerals, to reduce our enormous public debt, trebled during the term of office of the existing government.

Dominion Elections.

To the Electors of Vancouver Island District for the House of Commons.

GENTLEMEN.—

I beg to announce myself as a candidate at the ensuing Dominion Election for the representation of your important district in the Parliament of Canada.

I again solicit your confidence as a firm supporter of the Liberal Conservative party, whose wise policy has raised the Dominion of Canada to her present exalted position.

I will hold public meetings wherever I find it possible to do so, of which due notice will be given and at which I will give an account of my stewardship during the four years that I have had the honor of representing you in the House of Commons.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Yours truly,
D. W. GORDON.
Nanaimo, Jan. 17th, 1887. jan19-dw

To the Electors of Vancouver District.

GENTLEMEN:—Having been requested by a large number of Electors to allow my name to be placed in nomination as Liberal Conservative Candidate for the House of Commons for your large and important District, I respectfully announce myself as a Candidate for the favor of your support at the coming election.

I will be pleased to hold public meetings wherever possible as soon as dates can be arranged.

Yours Faithfully,
J. P. PLANTA.
Nanaimo, V. I., Jan. 26th, '87. jan28

To the Electors of the City of Victoria District.

GENTLEMEN:

I again offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the coming Election, as a Conservative, but not as a slave to any party. My platform will be: (1) The well-being of Victoria and District, which has been entirely overlooked; (2) Vancouver Island and its varied interests; (3) British Columbia in general; (4) The Dominion and its people. As Mayor of the city, I feel it will enable me to bring before the Dominion Government these varied interests with greater force and effect.

Yours, &c.,
JAMES FELL.
Victoria, Jan. 19. jan19

To the Voters in the Electoral District of Victoria.

Gentlemen,—I am a candidate for the Ottawa House of Commons as a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald.
T. B. HUMPHREYS.

DOMINION ELECTION.

To the Electors of the Electoral District of Victoria

GENTLEMEN:—I beg respectfully to announce myself a candidate for re-election to the Commons, as a supporter of the Liberal-Conservative party.
E. CROW BAKER.
Victoria, January 24, 1887. jan24

Dominion Election.

The undersigned announces that he is a candidate for the representation of the Victoria Electoral District in the Commons of Canada, and respectfully solicits the vote and influence of the electors in said District.
W. A. ROBERTSON.
jan 18

To the Electors of Electoral District of Victoria

GENTLEMEN:
I beg respectfully to announce myself a candidate for re-election to the Commons, as a supporter of the liberal conservative party.
Jan 17. NOAH SHAKESPEARE

VICTORIA
LOAN OFFICE.
Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Trunks and contents, &c., &c.
☞ UNREDEEMED PLEDGES for sale Business strictly confidential.
44 JOHNSON STREET,
Opposite Railroad Hotel. P. O. Box 650.

BUTTER.
200 Kegs Choice Brockville and Morrisburg
BUTTER,
For sale by
THOS. EARLE.
jan8

FOR SALE.
The Victoria House, Dry Goods Business,
ESTABLISHED 24 YEARS, AND NOW DO a profitable trade.
The undersigned wishing to retire, offers the well assorted Stock for Sale on Line.
The brick store, 25x30, with fixtures complete, can be leased for a term of years, also the brick Warehouse in the rear, with entrance from Broad Street.
WILLIAM DENNY,
Government St., Victoria, B. C.
The business will be carried on as usual giving the very best value for cash. jan 10

BROWN'S
Climax Washing Powder.
Awarded First Prize at B. C. Exhibition. Increased sales, REDUCED PRICES.
Large packages, 50c; 3 lb. package, 20c
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.
W. JACKSON, Jr. Manufacturer's Agent, corner Broad and Johnson streets. nov9

THE UPPER DEEP.

Are thine eyes too dim to read
Azure pages writ in gold?
Mayhap, eyes like thine may need
Glasses, that they may behold
All the star writ revelation
On the pages of creation,
Glowing words of thrilling thought,
Wonders so divinely wrought,
Place the glasses to thine eyes,
Read the wonders of the skies,
Poems of the islands golden
Glowing in the upper deep,
Where each thought seems imagined, holden
In the eyes that never sleep;
Pastvals of elysian plains,
Where the star writ glory reigns.
—G. L. Wilson.

A Cure for Dipsomania.

Two men having been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for being drunk and disorderly, a medical practitioner obtained the permission of the authorities to try upon them a new method of treatment. They were removed to special quarters and informed that all their food would be dressed as they might prefer, either with wine, gin, or any kind of spirituous liquors. Our topers accepted the proposal with the greatest delight, and nearly came to blows over the choice of the liquid. The first day everything passed off well, and ample justice was done to the viands. The second day there was a slight falling off in their enthusiasm, still they ate with good appetite. The third day they took very little, and began to think that alcohol was all very well in its way, but that there were limits. * * * The fourth day they declined all nourishment. The fifth day they took a solemn oath to starve sooner than touch the sickening diet. But the doctor was firm, and, impelled by hunger, after a three days' fast, they consented to eat the only food that was offered to them. At the month's end the fellows were liberated. They were perfectly cured, for ever since the very smell of wine or spirits would cause them to faint. —Gil Blas.

Soldiers in Central America.

The Honduras consul at New York says that in his country it does not make a man general merely to have been in command of some forces. To be made general he must have commanded in battles where he was under fire. Fighting in Central America is as dangerous as elsewhere, but the list of the casualties is not long, because the number of combatants is not great. A fight where twenty men are killed is called a battle. The loss of twenty fighting men means a great deal to a Central American army, which is not so large as half of a United States regiment. A fight is pleasure to a Central American. He goes into it with joy and he comes out with exultation. They are not a pugnacious people, nor are fist fights frequent. To join an expedition is their dissipation. They gird on their clothes, shoulder their muskets, roll their cigarettes, and run along with an expedition as if it was a show.—Chicago Herald.

The Queen Fifty-four Years Ago.

"I saw her," said one of Queen Victoria's subjects, "before she was queen, when she was only a princess. I remember right well the occasion on which many thousands came to say good-by to Sir Walter Scott, who had been given a mission to Italy more on account of his broken health than anything else, I fancy. He was in an open barouche, his head resting on his cane. A greyhound was on his right and his favorite stag hound on his left. He was nodding to everybody on either side. The royal family were out, and that was the first time I saw Victoria. She was dressed in a short, Scotch plaid frock, low neck and short sleeves. That was—let me see—about fifty-four years ago.—Chicago Herald.

Demand for Flowers in Italy.

The demand for Italian flowers is increasing year by year, and season after season the inhabitants of the Riviera are planting more flowers where formerly they grew olives and grapes. This is particularly the case in the neighborhood of Nice, Cannes, Grasse, and Mentone. From the beginning of November till the end of May, 1885, 70,000 boxes of fresh flowers were sent away from the Nice railway station, the value of the flowers being $750,000. One of the countries which have taken a hint from Italy is Germany, which is at present diligently endeavoring to cultivate for the manufacture of scents, large quantities of roses, violets, lavender, and rosemary.—New York Sun.

Proper Method of Interviewing.

The Boston Pilot says of the Hawthorne-Lowell episode that Mr. Hawthorne's mistake lay "in not proceeding with his interview after the manner of professional journalists. Instead of depending on his memory for Mr. Lowell's words, he should have taken out his note book and pencil and written them down as they were uttered." This is very true, and then after the interview had been put in type, a proof should have been submitted to Mr. Lowell, so that, if any error had been committed in the writing, he could have corrected it. That is the rule in The Sun office, and it is the rule which ought to be observed everywhere. —New York Sun.

Not as They Used to Do.

"They don't do business as they used to," observed the old gent, as he wheeled his chair around. "Twenty years ago a man who failed in business had some honor left." "Yes," replied the man on his right. "My son was in business in Chicago. He failed, and settled for twenty-five cents on the dollar, but afterward paid every creditor in full and went into business again." "How much did he fail for the first time?" "Fifteen thousand dollars, sir." "And the second time?" "The second time—ah—hem, for $45,000, I believe." After which the old gent suddenly turned the conversation into other channels.—Chicago Times.

Suggestive Conversation.

I overheard a rather startlingly suggestive conversation the other day. Said one young girl of 15 to another who was reading:

"How far have you got?"

"Oh, to where the father comes back."

"Isn't she married yet?"

"No; what would I be reading on for if she was married?"

"Well, she might get divorced, you know."—New York Graphic.

Neatness of the Nations.

In regard to neatness, the nations and races of the world stand about as follows, beginning at the bottom of the scale: Arabs, Chinese, Jews, Hungarians, Russians, Spaniards, Italians, Germans, Austrian, French, English, American, Japanese. It will be seen that we stand next to the head, and it may be that we shall in time even surpass in this cardinal virtue our wonderfully neat island neighbor of the east.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Amateur Theatricals.

Misty Anderson advises young women not to have anything to do with amateur theatricals, as they are "a tremendous strain on the nerves and do not pay one who has a high ideal of dramatic art."

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, who is in retirement at East Gloucester, Mass., is an invalid and writes, "I am able to work almost none at all."

About 6,000,000 umbrellas are made annually in this country. New [illegible] the headquarters of

BUILDING THE ANDES RAILROAD.

A Quarter of a Billion Expended and Nearly 7,000 Lives Sacrificed.

The railroad was begun by Mr. Meigs in 1870. Starting from the sea, it ascends the narrow valley of the once sacred Rimac, rising 5,000 feet in the first 46 miles to a beautiful valley, where the people of Lima have found an attractive summer resort; then it follows a winding, giddy pathway along the edge of precipices and over bridges that seem suspended in the air, tunnels the Andes at an altitude 15,645 feet—the most elevated spot in the world where a piston rod is moved by steam—and ends at Orova 12,178 feet above the sea. Between the coast and the summit there is not an inch of down grade, and the track has been forced through the mountains by a series of 63 tunnels, whose aggregate length is 21,000 feet. The great tunnel of Galeria, by which the pinnacle of the Andes is pierced, will be, when completed, 3,800 feet long, and will be the highest elevation on the earth's surface where any such work has been undertaken. Besides boring the mountains of granite and blasting the clefts along the sides to rest the track upon, steep cuttings and superb bridges, the system of reverse tangents had to be adopted in canyons that were too narrow for a curve. So the track zigzags up the mountain side, on the switch and back-up principle, the trains taking one leap forward, and after being switched on to another track another leap backward, until the summit is won; so that often there are four and five lines of track parallel to each other, one above another, on the mountain side.

It is estimated that the construction of the road cost Peru 7,000 lives from pestilence and accident. Land slides, falling bowlders, premature explosions, soroche—a disease which attacks those who are not accustomed to the raw air of the high altitudes—fevers caused by deposits of rotten granite, and other causes, resulted in a frightful mortality during the seven years the road was under construction, but the project was pushed on until the funds gave out. The cost in human life was no obstacle.

It takes a power of steam to ascend this road with its average grade of 4 per cent., but in coming down the boilers are allowed to cool, and only steam enough is kept to hold the brakes and blow the whistle. We came down part way in a hand car at the rate of a mile in two minutes, and it was as exciting a ride as one can imagine.

The completion of the line to the mining regions will cost $10,000,000, but the portion of the line already constructed and in operation, with all its rolling stock, station houses and equipments of every sort, Mr. Grace gets for practically nothing, as under the conditions of a ninety-nine years' lease he has the use of the railroad and all that belongs with it, for nothing for the first seven years, and pays but $25,000 a year rental for the property during the remainder of the term.—New York Mail and Express.

Letter Boxes of Toronto.

The pillar boxes of Toronto differ from any I have ever had the pleasure of dropping a letter into. They are square. Into the pillar the postman places a square, locked box of stiff leather. The postman makes his rounds with a one horse wagon which is filled with these leathern boxes. The wagon is always full. All the boxes are empty when it starts out and these are replaced one by one with full boxes taken from the pillars. The boxes are unlocked at the postoffice and the letters are therefore never handled by the postman nor do they run the risk of loss or of getting wet as the postman scoops them out at the street corner.—Luke Sharp in Detroit Free Press.

One of the Trying Things.

One of the most trying things to frail human nature is to spend several minutes in sharpening a pencil, and then to find just as you are putting the finishing touches that the lead is broken half an inch up the wood, and the work has to be done over again. The second trial is by no means as thorough as the first.—New York Graphic.

Painting of the Grant Family.

Mrs. Grant still takes special interest in one of her oil paintings, a large canvas representing herself, the general, and their children as they appeared just after the close of the war. "It may not be a work of art," she says, "and indeed some of my friends ask me why I let it hang in my parlor, but to me it is better than a work of art."—Harper's Bazar.

The Chippewas' Three Oaths.

The word "solemn" translated into Chippewa is the nearest approach to an oath. The Chippewas have three methods of expressing the idea of an oath. The first is the word "solemn," the second is a "strong" word, but the most binding is the touching of a pen to paper. —Pioneer Press.

Martin Luther's Music.

Late researches show that Martin Luther did not compose many of the chorales attributed to him. It is even claimed that he did not compose "Eine Festeburg." But he would take popular tunes, have them revised by competent musicians and write for them religious words.—Philadelphia Call.

The Ex-Queen of Spain.

Ex-Queen Isabella, who is at present living in Paris, has since the recent insurrection in Spain refused to receive visitors. Only a few intimate friends are admitted, and even these are forbidden to make any allusion to Spanish politics in conversation.—Paris Letter.

Worthless English Officers.

The commander-in-chief of the British army, the Duke of Cambridge, declares that many of the officers are "not worth their salt." A circular just issued insists that they shall devote more time and attention to the instruction of their troops.

Timber Trespassers.

Considerable trouble is experienced by the authorities of New York in keeping trespassers off the 1,000,000 acres of timber land owned by the state. Last year thieves stole nearly $150,000 worth of timber from the lands.—Chicago Times.

An Uncalled For Remark.

Young lady (reading card just brought in)—Mr. Frank S. S. Smith.

Young man (who dislikes the interruption—Dear me! his mother must have stuttered when he was christened!—Harper's Bazar.

From England to France.

A steamer with a stirring screw has just cut the water that rolls 'twixt Dover and Calais in fifty-eight mintues. That is how far England and France are apart. —Chicago Herald.

Cost of Steamships.

Over $160,000,000 was spent in building the 123 steamships plying between here and Europe. They employ 18,750 men, spend $1,000,000 a month for coal, carry 300,000 passengers a year, and earn $22,000,000 for passage money, exclusive of what is paid for freight.

A Poor Basis.

De po'est thing in dis worl' ter base yer hopes on is good looks. De cuckle-burr is green long arter de flower is dun killed by de frost.—Arkansaw Traveler.

A Chinaman has purchased $16,000 the exclusive privilege of selling opium in Panama. The money is devoted partly to hospitals and partly to reducing the government debt.—New York Sun.

Hurrah for Blake!

Canadians! Hear your country's call,
Up! and be doing, as one and all;
The contests for your country's life—
Not mere success in party strife—
Is, Your country's future is the stake—
Maintain her cause, with Edward Blake.

The Men you raised—in evil hour—
To high estate, and place and power,
Have recreant proved to every trust,
And based your country in the dust—
A wreck of Canada they'd make—
Down with them all! Hurrah for Blake.

Uphold your country's gifted son—
Give battle till the fight is won!
Defeat the hordes of cheats and knaves—
"Corruption's great high priest," and slaves—
And all the plotters in their wake—
Arrayed against your cause and Blake.

Stand by the man, whose noble aims
And stainless life your fealty claims—
The pate of, bold in Virtue's cause—
Proclaiming equal rights and laws—
A Home Ruler, and no mistake,
And poll your votes for Edward Blake.

The Two Parties.

Were any proof necessary to illustrate the systems of government by both Conservatives and Liberals it is to be found in the following table:

BEFORE CONFEDERATION.

Cartier-Macdonald Administration.

Year.	Receipts.	Exp'tures.	Surplus.	Deficit.
1858...	$3,270,027	$6,645,944		$3,375,817
1859...	6,597,017	8,091,761		1,494,742
1860...	7,436,585	9,410,575		1,973,990
1861...	7,543,936	9,542,934		1,999,008

Sandfield Macdonald-Sicotte Administration.

1862...	$7,377,165	$9,441,487		$2,064,331

Sanfield Macdonald-Dorion Administration.

1863...	$8,602,364	$9,472,854		$ 870,490
Six months to 30th June. 1864...	4,763,938	4,621,281	$329,927	

Tache-Macdonald Administration.

1865...	$ 9,573,786	$ 9,958,957		$385,170
1866...	11,652,444	10,834,912	$807,532	
1867...	11,290,001	11,301,660	17,651	

AFTER CONFEDERATION.

First Macdonald Administration.

1868...	$13,687,928	$13,486,092	$ 201,836	
1869...	14,379,174	14,038,094	341,080	
1870...	15,512,285	14,345,569	1,166,716	
1871...	19,325,589	15,623,081	3,702,479	
1872...	20,714,643	17,589,468	3,125,345	
1873...	21,824,469	19,174,647	1,628,822	

Mackenzie Administration.

1874...	$24,205,692	$23,416,916	$288,776	
1875...	24,648,715	23,713,071	925,644	
1876...	22,595,587	24,486,372		$1,900,785
1877...	22,059,274	23,519,301		1,460,027
1878...	22,375,011	23,503,185		1,128,174

Second Macdonald Administration.

1879...	$22,517,382	$24,455,321		$1,937,909
1880...	23,307,406	24,850,634		1,543,228
1881...	29,635,287	25,512,554	$4,122,743	
1882...	33,383,455	27,067,103	6,316,352	
1883...	35,791,649	28,730,157	7,061,492	
1884...	31,861,861	31,107,706	754,255	
1885...	32,797,001	35,037,993		2,240,059
1886...	33,311,419	39,176,973		5,865,554

Unfulfilled Pledges.

The Conservative party during the campaigns of 1878-82 were most profuse in their promises as to the reforms they were to inaugurate. The following will illustrate how faithfully these pledges were carried out.

What the Tory party promised.	*What the Tory party achieved.*
An annual expenditure of not more than $22,000,000.	An expenditure for 1886 of $39,176,973.
A reduction of the national debt.	The national debt increased from $174,000,000 in 1878 to $281,000,000 in 1886.
No deficits.	A deficit of $6,000,000.
A decrease in departmental salaries.	An increase in departmental salaries from $663,195 in 1878 to $922,904 in 1882.
Economy in civil government.	An increase in the cost of civil government from $823,959 in 1878 to $1,129,495 in 1885.
A smaller appropriation for departmental incidencies.	An increase on the account from $158,174 in 1878 to $266,858 in 1885.
Fewer employees in the public departments at Ottawa.	An increase in the number of employees from 802 in 1878 to 1,227 in 1885.
A less expenditure for printing, advertising and paper for immigration purposes.	An increase in this expenditure from $17,466 in 1878 to $244,365 in 1885.
A Canadian Pacific Railway that would not cost the country a cent.	A Canadian Pacific Railway at a cost of $170,000,000.
"Canada for the Canadians."	An exodus without parallel in the history of the country.
Honest Government.	Scandals in every department of the Public Service.
A prosperous and united Canada.	Rebellion in the Northwest, Secession in Nova Scotia, and an ill-treated and unsettled Indian population.

Liberal v. Tory Rule.

Liberal Rule.		*Tory Rule.*	
EXPENDITURE.		EXPENDITURE.	
1874. - - -	$23,316,316	1878. - - -	$23,503,152
1878. - - -	23,503,158	1886. - - -	39,176,973
Increase in five years.	$186,842	Increase in eight years	$15,673,815

National debts Compared.

1886.		1886.	
United States.		*Canada.*	
Net debt per family of 5.	$120.00	Net debt per family of 5. Or $47 per head for every man, woman and child.	$ 225.10
Interest. . .	4.15	Interest. . . .	$10.40

Under the Two Rules.

Liberal Rule.		*Tory Rule.*	
PUBLIC DEBT.		PUBLIC DEBT.	
Increase in Mckenzie's time - -	$44,179,000	Inc. from '68 to 1874. -	$37,532,003
Deduct the amount to cover liabilities incurred by Sir John's gov. before defeat. - -	$22,447,000	Add for liabilities incurred by Sir John & not by Mackenzie.	$32,447,000
	$11,732,000	Increase in first period of Tory rule. - -	$69,979,000
Deduct discount on reduction of interest.	$4,500,000	Increase in 2nd period of Tory rule. - -	$106,357,000
Increase of debt under Mackenzie...	$7,232,000	The present gross debt.	$281,314,000

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TRUCK AND DRAYMAN,

Begs to inform patrons and public generally that he is still to be found on the old stand, Yates Street, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a share of their patronage. My name will appear on all trucks and drays. All orders left at Baker and Sons', Yates Street, or the Fashion Stables, Fort Street, will receive prompt attention. Aug 2-1mo

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A PAYING BUSINESS

In New Westminster, B. C., for sale. Six Bedrooms, well furnished, Dining Room and Furniture, Kitchen, with Range, Cooking Utensils and Table Ware. Price $1200. Reasons for selling, old age and being unable to attend to the business. Address W., HERALD office, Vancouver. july10

MEDICAL.

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. Diploma and highest testimonials of proficiency from the University of Edinburgh. Calls promptly attended to. Residence, corner of Douglas and Cormorant street, over Gosnell's grocery store. may13

LEGAL.

EBERTS & TAYLOR,

BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS,

Langley street, Victoria, B. C. | D. M. EBERTS, W. J. TAYLOR.

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

Established 1797. Amount Insured, $300,000,000. H. D. HELMCKEN, Agent, Bastion street, Victoria, B. C. jan31

TEAS, WINES AND SPIRITS.

JOHN BOYD,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER in Teas, Wines and Spirits. Finest Scotch Whiskies, specially selected for their excellent qualities, are unsurpassed in the Province. P. O. 483 YATES STREET. feb1ly

Railways and Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

OUR NATIONAL HIGHWAY.

Shortest, Quickest, AND IN EVERY RESPECT,

THE BEST ROUTE,

TO

Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Halifax, Portland, New York, Boston, St. Paul & Chicago.

Daily Solid Through Trains FROM VANCOUVER TO MONTREAL.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

Through Second-class Sleepers FREE OF CHARGE.

LOWEST RATES.

Remember our Scenery is without exception the Grandest in the World. You pass through an ever-changing Panorama of Mountains, Lakes, Rivers, Canyons and Other ers—Prairies—delighting every one who has travelled over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

When going East, purchase Tickets by this Line.

Mark and Consign your Freight via C. P. Railway. Lowest Rates. No Transfers.

For Tickets, Sleeping Car Berths, and all information, apply at office of Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, whose steamers make close daily connection with all through trains.

G. A. CARLETON, Freight Agent. | D. R. MUNRO, Ticket Agent.

D. G. BROWN, District Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Navigation Co. (LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 5

Taking effect February 20, 1887.

Burrard Inlet Route.

VICTORIA TO

Port Moody and Vancouver.
Daily except Monday, at 2 o'clock.

Moodyville and Hastings.
Wednesday and Friday, at 2 o'clock.

Port Moody to Victoria.
Daily except Monday, at 2:30 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria.
Daily except Monday, at 12:30 o'clock.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA

For New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island.
Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Plumper Pass
Tuesday, at 7 o'clock.

Leaves New Westminst'r for Victoria.
Monday at one p.m.; Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m.

Tuesday, at 4 a. m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass.
Wednesday at 7 o'clock.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

Steamers leave by Standard Time, which is 12 minutes faster than Victoria time.

G. A. CARLETON, GEN. AGENT. | JOHN IRVING, MANAGER.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.

COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, Aug. 2, 1886.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

Leaves Victoria at	5:45 a.m.
Arrives at Townsend at	10:00 a.m.
Leaves Townsend at	10:20 a.m.
Arrives at Seattle at	2:30 p.m.
Leaves Seattle at	2:45 p.m.
Arrives at Tacoma at	5:45 p.m.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

Leaves St. Paul at	4:00 p.m.
Leaves Helena at	6:15 p.m.
Leaves Walla Walla at	10:50 p.m.
Arrives at Portland at	10:30 a.m.
Leaves Portland at	11:00 a.m.
Leaves Tacoma at	4:00 a.m.
Arrives at Seattle at	6:15 a.m.
Leaves Seattle at	7:00 a.m.
Arrives at Townsend at	11:00 a.m.
Leaves Townsend at	11:20 a.m.
Arrives at Victoria at	3:30 p.m.

For further particulars, apply to

ROBERT IRVING, General Ticket Agent. Two doors north of Post Office. Government street.

Oceanic Steamship Company.

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails.

WILL LEAVE the Company's Wharf, Folsom Street, San Francisco, California, for HONOLULU, AUCKLAND AND SYDNEY, WITHOUT CHANGE THE MAGNIFICENT 3000 TON Iron Steamer ZEALANDIA.

March 12.....at 2 p. m.

For freight or passage, apply at office, 327 Market St. JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS., 327 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

PACIFIC Mail Steamship Co.

COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail for Hongkong via Yokohama,

City of Rio de Janeiro.....March 5
City of New York.....March 24

For New York via Panama,

Steamers will sail 8th, 18th, 28th and 30th of each month for ports of call. See San Francisco papers.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., Gen. Agents. aug 4 San Francisco.

WARNING!

Occupants of houses should secure their Windows and Doors against Cold Drafts by ordering Browne's Patent Metallic and Rubber Weather Strips for Windows and Doors, which entirely exclude

COLD DRAFTS,

Saving half your fuel; and DUST in Summer, saving your Carpets, Curtains and Furniture. RATTLING SASHES stopped. Windows can be raised or lowered at most for Ventilation. Have stood the test of 15 years. Used on Most Private and Public Buildings in the principal Cities. Used on all DRAWING ROOM and SLEEPING CARS in the United States and Europe and Warranted Good For Five Years.

For sale by JOHN F. ELFORD, P.O. Box 283, Victoria, B. C. JOHN TEAGUE Architect. Orders may be left with S. C. BURRIS, Architect, where samples can be seen. 1y oct20

Portland Advertisem'ts

Dr. SPINNEY

Multnomah Block, opposite Post office,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

TREATS with the same remarkable success as of old, ALL CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Correspondence solicited and prompt attention given thereto. Call, or write for pamphlet and list of questions. june7

OREGON MILLING CO.'S

Royal Flour.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Carried off two premiums at the late Mechanics' Fair, Portland. At New Orleans was sold at close of Exhibition at a higher price than any other flour, and pronounced by leading bakers to be the best they ever used.

Sold by all leading Grocers.

JOHN WILSON, Moody's Block, Yates street, Victoria, Agent for British Columbia.

Awarded First Premium at Portland Mechanics' Fair 1882, 1883, 1884. | Awarded First Premium at Portland Mechanics' Fair 1882, 1883, 1884.

Capitol Mills Flour

FULL ROLLER PROCESS

Manufactured by the Salem (Oregon) Capitol Flour Mills Company, Limited.

ONCE TRIED ALWAYS USED.

The above flour was sold at New Orleans, after close of the Exhibition, for 75 cents per barrel more than flour from other States, and pronounced by Mr. Redon, the Baker who bought it the best he had ever used.

Head Office—Edinburgh, Scotland. Mills—Salem, Oregon.

PORTLAND AGENT: ALEX. GRANT, 8 Stark street

Red Crown Roller Mills

Manufacturers of Albany Patent, Snow Flake Family Windsor, Bakers' and Mount Hood Superfine Flour.

For sale at wholesale and retail by all respectable grocers.

TRY IT. Mills at Albany, Oregon. ISOM. LANNING & CO. aug 14 tf Proprietors.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

The Great English Medicine.

PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS, AND WITHOUT MERCURY. USED BY THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR OVER 120 YEARS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS, EVANS SONS & MASON, LTD. MONTREAL.

The Starr Kidney Pad,

A PERMANENT,

Sure Cure for Diseases

Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System or Attendant Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too Frequent Beauty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturation, Inability of Retention and Sedimentary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Disease common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passages; Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.

Pamphlets and Testimonials can be outained from Druggists free.

PRICES.—Child's Pad, $1.50 (cures bed-wetting Regular Pad, $2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $3.00.

"GOOD BACKING.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co of Toronto are again introducing in this province their amous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The inveterate complaints of diabetes and Fright's disease or the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weakness of the lumber and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.

LANGLEY & Co., Wholesale Agents, Victoria, B. C.

Retail by E. Pimbury & Co., Nanaimo, T. Pickard, Denman Island; R. B. Richardson, Cowichan; A. R. Johnson & Co., Chemainus; J. McNeely, Ladner's Landing; A. M. Herring and D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster; H. McDowell & Co., Vancouver; McCartney & Bro., Kamloops and Vancouver; Clarke & Co., Kamloops; W. R. Megaw, Priest Valley; and Vancouver Drug Co., Vancouver. sept 11

DR. VANMONCISCAR,

132, 134, Third Street, Portland, Or.

Young, middle-aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer with

LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Debility Spermatorrhea, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage; also, Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Incontinence, Gonorrhea, Glee., Stricture—receive searching treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.

Both Sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call immediately or write. Delays are dangerous. novl D&W

CHAS. HAYWARD,

Funeral Director and Embalmer.

Langley Street, Victoria.

TOWN OF FARWELL.

Lots for Sale.

ALLSOP & MASON.

Notices.

Municipal Notice.

Hackmen, Expressmen and Draymen are hereby notified to obtain their Licences at the City Hall forthwith, or they will be proceeded against under the Bylaw.

JAMES D. ROBINSON, C. M. C.

CITY HALL, 5th February, 1887. } jan5

NOTICE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court of British Columbia, made in the matter of the estate of Henrietta P. Morgan, late of the city of Victoria, widow, deceased, and in an action "Clark v. Adams," the creditors of the said Henrietta P. Morgan, who died on the 20th day of July, 1886, are on or before the 15th day of March, 1887, to send by post, prepaid, to Mr. James Charles Prevost, Registrar of the Supreme Court, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.

Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Registrar of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, at his Chambers, at the Court House, James Bay, Victoria, on Tuesday, the 15th day of March, 1887, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1887.

J. P. WALLS, Langley street, Victoria, Solicitor for the Plaintiff. feb16 1m

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

Boucherat vs. Muirhead and Carter.

BY ORDER of the Hon. Henry Pering Pellew Crease, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of British Columbia the undersigned has been appointed Receiver of all the personal estate, effects and credits of Muirhead & Carter. All persons owing any money, or having any securities of or belonging to, or in which the said firm, or either of the members thereof, may have any interest whatever, are forthwith required to pay over or account for the same to

JOHN LANGLEY, Deputy Sheriff. Dated Victoria, Feb. 25, 1887. je25

Notice.

MR. GUSTAV LEISER HAS BEEN Admitted as a partner in the business of a Dry Goods Merchant, now carried on by Moses Lenz upon Government Street, and the concern will henceforth be known as "LENZ & LEISER."

Victoria, Dec. 4, 1886. MOSES LENZ. GUSTAV LEISER.

Witness, THEODORE DAVIE.

NO. 140.

A BY-LAW

Respecting the Expenditure of the Municipal Revenue for the Year 1887.

BE IT ENACTED by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Finance Committee of the said Council to arrange for and obtain a credit by way of overdraft upon current

Hudson's Bay Company.

The following Goods on Sale at the Lowest Market Rates:

Ale and Stout,	Flour,	Mustard,
Apples,	Geneva,	Oysters,
Arrowroot,	Gin	Pickles,
Bacon,	Hams,	Porter,
Beans,	Honey,	Port Wine,
Bitters,	Isinglass,	Raisins,
Brandy,	Jams and	Jellies, Rum,
Capers,	Ketchup,	Sauce,
Champagne,	Lard,	Sherry,
Claret,	Lobsters,	Sugar,
Currants,	Maccaroni,	Tea,
Currie Powder,	Marmalade,	Whisky,

A Supply of the Celebrated DUKE S CAMEO CIGARETTES Just received.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, March 4, 1887.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—Money saved by having your plans made by FISHER, the ARCHITECT *

—A Chinese baby was born in Moodyville on Friday. It will probably be named Hig Gins.

—All the latest and most popular songs, direct from London, can be had at M. W. Waitt & Co.'s music store. *

—Hay is being taken from the North Arm of the Fraser to Kamloops, where ranchers pay $25 a ton.

—A fine line of water proof coats and umbrellas, cheap at A. GILMORE'S, Johnson street. *

—Photographic views along the line of the C. P. R. in B. C., for sale at R. MAYNARD'S, Douglas St.

—EASTERN OYSTERS, fresh every day, at JOE LEVY'S, by gallon, quart or pint. Same price as Island Oysters. *

Remnants at Albion House.

—WORKINGMEN—Note the difference; candidates give you cheap talk, ERSKINE cheap boots at the corner of Government and Johnson Sts. *

—Cheaper than remnants is what the ladies say when they see those MELTON CLOTHS at 20 cents per yard at the ARGYLE HOUSE. *

—In this morning's issue of the *Colonist* the word TIMES appears in no less than twenty-six different places. Evidently an interesting subject for the "boodle" organ.

—The Western Union telegraph line went down this afternoon south of Nootsack. A few press dispatches were received by THE TIMES prior to the break, which appear in another column.

—Dr. A. C. West, dentist, will for the present occupy dental rooms in Hastings' Photographic buildings, Fort street, where his old patrons and all requiring fine dental work, are respectfully invited to call. *

Remnants at Albion House.

—M. W. Waitt & Co. have the largest and best assorted stock of musical instruments and merchandise ever imported into the city. Pianos and organs of the best makes always on hand. The latest sheet music and music books kept and constantly arriving. Call and examine. H. KENT, Manager. *

—Supt. Roycraft and his "specials" are enjoying their holiday at Vancouver. The men get $2 50 per day and an allowance of $1 for board, and having nothing to do, as a matter of course, they must enjoy themselves. Now that the majesty of the law has been vindicated the "army of occupation" should be reduced at least one half.

—The bill for the expenses in putting down the Chinese riots in Seattle in 1885 was laid before the House of Representatives, at Washington, last month. The amount is $4,168.77. King's county, wherein Seattle is located, would have a great burden to bear by paying it, so the Federal government has been asked to foot it. This will be of interest to our Vancouver friends just now.

Throws Up the Sponge.

The *Colonist* has capitulated in its defence of the infamous Burns railway "boodle" transaction. From the first our contemporary had not a leg to stand upon. At times the bravery of certain creatures commands admiration whilst their lack of discretion is unquestioned. To use the now famous language of the Rev. Dr. Grant, as well defend Sodom as the conduct of the government in the railway subsidy grab. In that brigade one of the loudest among the pipers is observable Mr. R. F. Burns, M. P. for Gloucester, N. B. Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare are supporters of the government which voted away millions of the people's money in bribing whole counties in which Cabinet Ministers and members of Parliament were interested. Then bear them in mind next Monday and record your ballot against a continuance of such iniquities. Remember, the *Colonist* backs up the eastern "boodlers."

Always Untruthful.

To be consistent the *Colonist* has to appear every morning loaded with untruths. In to-day's issue considerable space is devoted to a rumor, which, no doubt, originated in the sanctum of the would-be oracle, to the effect that the Hon Edward Blake had left Toronto for British Columbia, and that he was snowed in somewhere in the mountains. It is more than probable, however, that in a few months that gentleman will visit Victoria. In fact we are aware that it is his intention to do so. He considers it a duty he owes the people of the Northwest, as well as being an act of pleasure and edification. The *Colonist's* story that he is now in the mountains is a canard.

Inquest.

A Coroner's Inquest was held into the cause of the death of the late Cyrus Hardy to-day by Coroner Jackson and the following jury: R. E. Green, foreman, C. W. Wallace, C. H. Robinson, R. Hicks, J. T. Sherbornue and E. H. Bonney. The verdict returned was, "died from natural causes."

Slides and Washouts.

A letter received to-day from Yale, dated the 2d inst., says there has been a big slide this side of Spuzzum, which is twenty feet deep and 300 yards long. There were also three washouts between North Bend and Lytton and two between Yale and Harrison's. Weather very cold and stormy.

Consignees by the North Pacific.

A Mayer, A McLean, A B Gray, H S M Co, Hudson Bay Co, J Werter, J H Tood & Son, J Wilson, Yam Grey, M R & Tye, Ogle C & Co, R E Lenon, S J Pitts, T McNeale, Aines & Co, Turner Bet & Co, T Earle, T Shotbolt, W H May, W G Cameron.

PIANOS.

We have a few Pianos sent us on consignment, which we will sell CHEAP.
British Columbia Stationery Co.
Next door to Post Office.

WHAT HAVE THEY DONE?

The Treatment they Should Receive at the Hands of the Electors.

Baker and Shakespeare comprise a team; this team must be bowled out next Monday by an intelligent community.

What have the Siamese twins done for this city since joining the "gang?" Echo answereth a loud nothing. And yet they ask a long suffering and highly slighted community to place them in power again. This is cheek personified.

Boss Higgins is one of those individuals whose interests are all centered in Victoria; yet he advocates the election of a duo who never have and never will do anything for this fair city. They are like unto two children tied unto Sir John's apron.

It is both plain and amusing to the electors to note the shabby treatment accorded Baker and Shakespeare by the wily Sir John. Having them tied to his coat tails he used them to vote at his will and then when asked for some slight appropriation for B. C. the king of tricksters would reply "tut, tut, our attention will be given to it" and that's the last heard from that quarter. Pooh Bah Higgins is backing the Royal Marionettes—Baker and Shakespeare. "Birds of a feather flock together." The man who is so heavily annointed with balm as "Privy" Higgins should be steered clear of—likewise his team.

There is a great trade lost to tradesmen of this city by the Federal Government's ingratitude in not appropriating a sufficient sum to improve our harbor. Those that vote for Baker and Shakespeare are voting against their direct interests. They have been given a fair trial, but outside of voting with Sir John on every questionable transaction have proved nincompoops. And the beauty of this is they cannot be whitewashed of culpable dereliction. Remember, every business man who votes for the team votes against his own interests.

The day of reckoning is close at hand and a sturdy kick from intelligent voters will retire Baker and Shakespeare into oblivion, from which they should never again emerge as politicians.

An Enjoyable Social.

Harmony Hall was loaded far too small for the large assemblage of young and old folks that congregated there last night to enjoy themselves. The first part of the evening was devoted to rendering the following excellent programme, Miss Johnson occupying the chair: Miss Johnson, address; R. Nuttall, address; Misses Phillips, instrumental duett; E. Rendall, song, "Sailing;" O. A. Hastings, song, "White Wings;" Master Stanley Foster, recitation, "Woman of Mind;" Mr. Beaumont, song, "The Merry Minstrel;" Miss M. E. Foster, song, "Put My Little Shoe Away;" Geo. Couvrette, comic song, encored; Miss Hicks, song, "Comin' Thro' the Rye;" Miss Addie Hyams, recitation, "The Polish Boy," encored; E. Johns, song, "I'll Remember You, Love, in My Dreams;" Miss Penketh, song, "The Heart I Love;" Mrs. Hull, song, "A Bird in Hand," encored. This being finished, at 10 o'clock dancing was indulged in for several hours and refreshments served. The Queen City Orchestra furnished excellent music. The Spiritualistic Society should feel proud of the great success of the affair.

Missing Explorers.

A few days before Christmas two men—C. C. Ralston, of Vancouver, and a companion named Thomas, of Burrard Inlet—left on an exploring expedition to the northern coast. Since that time nothing has been heard from them, and their friends are now of opinion that they are drowned. Some time ago a search was made, and at a logging camp near Seymour Narrows it was learned that the two men had proceeded from that point on their journey, with three weeks provisions, but thence nothing further has ever been learned of their fate. Both men are well known, and Mr. Ralston was a member of the firm of Haydon & Co., Vancouver. While there is still some hope that they may turn up, the gravest apprehensions are felt that they have met their deaths by the upsetting of their boat. Several other parties are missing and their friends also feel anxious as to their whereabouts. It is proposed to dispatch a boat in search of the missing men.

A Good Joke.

An amusing story comes from the country where Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare were canvassing for votes. In one spot the road was wretched and heavy, for which they can thank their *confreres* of the local government. As a matter of course the vehicle got stuck and assistance was sought and obtained. The worthy individual who exerted his herculean strength to extricate the vehicle was not even thanked and felt nettled at the snobs' actions. In the particular neighborhood of the accident the good farmers are laughing at the innocent remark the worthy individual made. He said: "Crowe Baker can crow in the night, but he cannot crow early enough in the morning to catch my vote." This was heartily enjoyed and is the sentiment of all those in that neighborhood.

Take Temptation Away.

Men who would obliterate ballots to defeat an opponent would stuff ballot boxes to accomplish the same end. This is the strongest argument that can be adduced in favor of the bill providing for the simultaneous counting of the votes at all the polling places immediately upon the closing of the polls. We commend it, Mr. Higgins. But for the very reason that it is in the direction of purity of elections, it will be approved by some of those who justify the proceedings at the late contest in this city and would see no harm in placing what apparently appeared to be a line through Mr. Beaven's name. Neither the government or their supporters should ask to be in a position that renders them subject to temptation, against which they are not proof. They should neither have charge of the ballot boxes or of the printing of the ballot papers.

—Keep in mind that the best American and Canadian pianos and organs are to be found at M. W. Waitt & Co.'s music store. *

ALLEGED RAPE.

Investigation into the Charge Against Edwin John.

Stipendiary Magistrate Johnson was occupied to-day in taking the evidence in the case Radford vs. John. Mr. Gannaway conducted the prosecution, while Mr. F. Davie looked after the case of the defendant. In the forenoon the evidence of the plaintiff, Mary Ann Radford, was taken, after which the court adjourned until 2 p. m.

In brief the testimony of the girl was as follows: Was 15 years of age last June; know the defendant, Edwin John, between three and four years. Live with my father in South Saanich, where we have resided for the last five years. Edwin John lives three miles away. He used to come to see my brothers but never visited me as a suitor. During the first week in May last he came to the house to borrow my father's oilstone to sharpen his razor, which he had with him. I gave him the stone, and went from the kitchen into another room, when he followed and attempted to kiss me. Afterwards he forced me on the bed, etc., etc. (The witness here related the occurrence, stating that she resisted the advances, and that he succeeded in his purpose.) The plaintiff's mother did not at that time live with her father and she told no person until a few days before the birth of the child, which occurred on the 30th of January last. This was the only time the defendant had attempted anything of the kind. Necessarily there is a great deal of the evidence of the plaintiff omitted, as it was of that character which cannot be published.

The evidence of Wm. Radford, the plaintiff's father, and that of her brother, was also taken, and was corroborative of the girl's testimony. His Honor then expressed the opinion that he would best serve the ends of justice by holding defendant to bail to appear at the next assizes to answer to the charge. If innocent, a jury would have no difficulty in coming to that conclusion. He therefore ordered accordingly. The defendant did not offer any evidence in rebuttal, and it is only fair to him to reserve judgment until the whole case is presented.

The Colonist's Boodle Brigade.

The *Colonist* is back again to its personal attacks upon a gentleman connected with THE TIMES. A few days since our contemporary, in the most cowardly manner by insinuation, referred to ballot box stuffing in and around the city of Guelph, Ontario. When challenged to produce proof the charge was not repeated. To-day several questions are asked, and they are answered: (1) It is not correct that a member of THE TIMES bought up a whole constituency near Guelph; (2) nor is it true that a boast was frequently made to that effect; (3) nor had he to flee the country for a lengthened period; (4) nor has he since been engaged in purchasing the votes of the members of the Ontario Legislature; (4) nor has he taken charge of Capt. McCallum's canvass in this city, whom he believes to be in every way a gentleman well qualified for the position to which he aspires and for which it is the intention of the writer to vote. (6) With the avocation chosen by the gentleman for a few months to earn bread for his family—having in a few weeks been stripped of a competency for life, by aiding friends financially—the *Colonist* has nothing to do. The occupation was an honest and honorable one, one in which men, now premiers of provinces, not a hundred miles from Victoria, once followed, as well as many of Britain's noblest men. (7.) He has not deliberately falsified the election returns. This Mr. O'Brien, of the *Colonist*, can himself attest, as he perused them in this office.—what says that gentleman? (8.) He does not pose as a political prophet, but he can discern the signs of the times pointing unmistakeable to the collapse of Toryism and boodleism in Canada. (8.) The public shall be the judges of our conduct in regard to changes of front, etc., unblushing falsification and vile attacks on public men. If they are public property and their conduct leaves them open for attack in the public interest we shall never shrink from doing our duty. (9) So far as the 'waning' influence of THE TIMES is concerned the public have heard that song for close upon two years. Yet, still we live. The circulation of both daily and weekly editions were never so large as at present, and there we will leave the subject, knowing it to be one in which the electors of Victoria at present take no interest. It has no bearing on the subject matters under discussion relative to Dominion politics. It is stabbing an adversary below the fifth rib; a deliberate violation of all journalistic emenities.

A LYING WEDGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—Mr. J. M. Duval, in a communication published in this morning's *Colonist*, referring to the recent Provincial elections, among other things makes the following absurd and untruthful statement which I cannot permit to pass without giving it the lie direct:

"The "third" charge that a slander was deliberately circulated that was calculated to blast the reputations and ruin the characters of the workingman's nominees, is made on the authority of Mr. McArthur, the late editor and proprietor of the Sunday Star, who, if I am correctly informed, was one of the advisers-in-chief of the opposition during the local contest. He gave me the information, and moreover told me that he himself made the proposition as the only possible chance the opposition had of winning.

The absurdity of the above is shown on the face of it. Fancy any man in his senses going to this Duval and telling him that he had deliberately endeavored by slander to "blast his reputation and ruin his character;" and all this a voluntary self accusation, just for nothing! Now, what I did say, and what I still believe to be true, was that Duval and Smith were used by the Ministerial party as a "wedge" to split the workingmen's vote, which otherwise was almost as a unit for the opposition. As a matter of fact they did split that vote and gave a victory to the government. Duval then worked only in the interest of Smithe, Robson & Co., and is to-day trying to assist their friends in opposition to the Liberals, who are the real friends of the workingmen. As far as it refers to myself, I have no hesitation in declaring the statement above quoted to be a very bold, bald, bad lie.

A. A. McARTHUR.

Victoria, 4th March, 1887.

PERSONALS.

Mr. R. Sylvester, trader of Cassiar, who has been visiting friends in Maine, returned to-day via the N. P. R. He will go north on the Idaho on Tuesday.

Passengers by the North Pacific: R A Jackson, A Ives, C Rhodes, J Fenty, J Dernway, H P Keefer, Mrs McFarland, C A Buckley, R Sylvester, F W Fitb, T J Thomas, N Ormson, J A Mundy, A J Agnew, J Blackburn, C Cook, C Barnet, J Cotsford, Rev Banks, wife and child, J C Buckley, Miss Hooker, Miss Raffesty, G Adderien, N White, G A Burns, J Leyton, J Merrifield.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B. C. have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. Reference. *

Closing Out Sale

THE STOCK OF THE

QUEEN BOOT & SHOE STORE

Will be Sold for the next Four Weeks

AT A HEAVY REDUCTION,

TO CLOSE OUT THE SAME.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS.

feb19 1m

AN HONEST MAN.

God's Noblest Work—What is said of Canada's Ex-Premier.

Now-a-days when we hear so much of political boodleism and dishonesty in high places it is refreshing to read the following tribute to a gentleman whom the Tories of Canada, from John A. Macdonald downwards, for a number of years abused as no other public man under similar circumstances had been abused. Who can pay an equal tribute to Sir John when he "steps down and out?"

At the annual general meeting of the North American Life Assurance Company, held in Toronto a few days since, the Rev. Dr. Nelles, Principal of Victoria Methodist University, in moving a resolution of thanks to Hon. A. Mackenzie, President, and the officers of the company, said: I feel a little delicacy in moving a resolution of this kind, because I am not a financier and I have not been able, in view of my other engagements, to pay as close attention to the subjects referred to by this motion as some of the gentlemen present, who are doubtless much more competent to move this resolution. If it were a question of theology, I could say something and feel some confidence in saying it, and were I right or wrong I would believe I was right. Even on that great Confederation question I would have an opinion, and would express it. On the ground of faith, and without qualification or limitation, and partly on the ground of observation, I feel confidence and pleasure in moving this resolution. I have great faith in yourself, sir, and as you are present, I am very glad to have the opportunity of saying it. Behind your back I would not say anything different; but all people are not so free as I am. Behind your back I only get one common testimony in reference to yourself, and that is the great confidence in you as the chief officer of this institution. (Hear, hear.) Your political opponents are beginning to discover, if they did not know, while you were the Prime Minister of Canada, that you are the noblest work of God—an honest man. And it is not every politician about whom you can say that, either on one side of the House or the other. By the general testimony of your own political friends, and by all those who have not taken the same views as yourself, it is sincerely gratifying, that during those years of your life, the public recognizes and appreciates those great qualities which command universal commendation. The name of Alexander Mackenzie is one added to those of many distinguished names, such as Robert Baldwin. These names are enrolled on the page of Canadian history, as honest, straightforward patriotic statesmen. I am glad to see, sir, that your health is so greatly restored. The last time I had the opportunity of meeting with you was in crossing the Atlantic, and I am very glad to know that the voyage was attended with beneficial results. I had the pleasure of preaching you a sermon. The sermon was well spoken of, and I think it was on the right lines. I also had the pleasure of reading an address to you. I therefore have confidence in yourself, and also in my honorable friend, Mr. Morris, who is Vice-President of the Association.

THE B. C. MILITIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—In your last night's issue I notice a letter on the above subject from a correspondent who signs himself "A Warrior Bold," and I think he has just cause for complaint. In my case I am in a little better presentable condition as regards the uniform, although I am unable to say how many hands it had passed through before it was served out to me. It is the arms that I have to complain about. The rifle served out to me has no sight, and although I have spoken about it times out of number, no attention has been paid to it. I joined the force some time in November, 1885, and thus have been nearly eighteen months in the service, and although half my term of service is up, I have never been out to Clover Point to have a shot, my rifle has only once been out of the government grounds at James Bay, and this was in March, 1886, when we had our annual inspection at Beacon Hill. The arms of some of the other members are also in a disgraceful condition, one without the snap cap, another a hand is missing, and yet another with part of the lock missing. Now, sir, how can the present members be expected to take any interest in their respective batteries when things are in this state, and how can new members be expected to join when they hear that they are in this state? I do not complain of the distance I have to go to drill, but what I do complain of, is, that when I get over there to find only three or four members turn up for drill; it is far from encouraging. I am thus bound for another eighteen months to a "sort of service" which gets more and more distasteful each time I go to drill, as scarcely any of the projects have been carried out that were proposed when I signed my name for a "three years service." In conclusion I will add that your correspondent "A Warrior Bold" when making his complaints would have shown himself bolder by signing his name in full, like

HENRY S. T. HENDERSON.

Victoria, 3rd March, 1887.

Remnants at Albion House.

What Will They Do?

The blockade in the mountains has created consternation in the Tory ranks in this city. The "sinews of war" mailed in the east passed Winnipeg in safety last Sunday, but nothing has been heard of it, or the train on which "the needful" was being conveyed to this coast. Meantime the faithful are enjoined to come down handsomely. The pile will be left on a table convenient to a room in Langley street where the clan assemble in order that a prominent worker, famed for his "slippery" conduct will be enabled to rake all in and distribute the same in such locations as will be productive of the most good. Votes must be got—honestly, if possible—but get them is the war cry.

The Concordia.

To-night the sensational border drama of "The Trapper's Daughter," and a good one. This is the last appearance of the favorites, Mulligan and Kidd, and Billy De'Ome. Four new stars appear Monday next. *

Remnants at Albion House.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street, New York.

Victoria Transfer Co.

(LIMITED.)

REDUCTION OF Hack Rates.

The following exceptionally low HACK and LIVERY RATES will apply until further notice:

From the Stand to any point within the city limits, one person	$1 00
Driving by the hour, each hour	1 00
Double Parties and Theatre, to and from	1 00
To Trains and Steamers, each person	75
Balls and Parties, each Carriage	2 00
To and from Bay, each Carriage	1 00

TELEPHONE CALL 129.

Hacks furnished any hour of Day or Night.

Regular customers having monthly accounts of over $10 will be entitled to a discount of 10 per cent. on above rates.

Having a large number of Carriages, the Company are always in a position to fill an order.

nov17

NEW TO-DAY.

C. BYRNES,

AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION

Tuesday, March 8, 11 a. m.

Furniture, &c.

I have been instructed by MRS. PEASE to sell at her residence, FISGARD STREET, near Douglas, all her Household Furniture, etc.

Bedroom Suite, Mattresses and Bedding, Double and Three-quarter Bedsteads and Bedding, Carpets, Rugs, Chamber Sets, Curtains and Blinds, Tables, Chairs, Sofa, Clocks, Mirror, Lambequins, Ornaments, Pictures, Brackets, Paramilator, Hat Rack, Door Mats.

A Handsome French Dinner Service.

Stove, Crockery, Tinware, Glassware, etc.

GEO. BYRNES,
mar4 Auctioneer.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A Public Meeting of Electors will be held in the

VICTORIA THEATRE

ON

Friday Evening next, 4th inst.

Addresses will be delivered by Messrs. Fell, Humphreys and Robertson.

Chair to be taken at 7:30 p.m. sharp. m2 2t

Lectures on Eminent Authors.

The second Lecture of the series will be given on

TUESDAY NEXT, MARCH 8,

IN THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL

AT EIGHT P. M.

Subject:

"Charles Dickens."

Lecturer—REV. A. BEANLANDS.

Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained of the Clergy. mar4 td

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AMELIA I. PEASE has this day retired as a partner from the firm of C. Russell, McDonald & Co.

The business will be carried on as formerly under the firm name of C. Russell, McDonald & Co., to whom all accounts must be paid and by whom all liabilities will be satisfied.

AMELIA I. PEASE.
CHARLES RUSSELL.
JAMES McDONALD.

Witness—GEO. H. BARNARD. mar4 1t

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE RATES

We are now prepared to supply the public with any of the following articles at Wholesale Prices:

Boots & Shoes,	*Crockery,*	*Cutlery,*	*Preserving Jars,*
Dry Goods,	*Glassware,*	*Agate Ware,*	*Nickle & Plated Ware,*
Clothing,	*Garden Tools,*	*Tin Ware,*	*Mirrors.*
Toys,	*Fancy Goods,*	*Wooden Ware,*	

CHAS. RUSSELL, McDONALD & CO.,

CHEAP VARIETY STORE

MASONIC BUILDING, DOUGLAS STREET, OPPOSITE THE IRON CHURCH.

All Goods cased and put on board trains or steamers free of charge. feb28 12m

REMOVAL.

Messrs. A. GREGG & SON,

Merchant Tailors,

Have Removed to the premises lately occupied by the Queen's Hotel, YATES STREET, where they hope to see all their old friends and Customers.

A New Stock of Imported Woollens

Just opened. An Inspection of our Stock is solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale. Terms Cash.

A. GREGG & SON,

ARTIST TAILORS,

Yates Street, - - - Opposite Langley.

feb11

Great Annual Discount Sale OF BOOTS & SHOES

COMMENCES THIS DAY AT THE

City Boot & Shoe Store

AND WILL LAST FOR FORTY DAYS.

Now is your time. $29,000 worth in Stock, the whole to be cleared out to make room for Spring Goods.

G. H. MAYNARD, - - Fort Street.

NEW TO-DAY.

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

Cloaks, Mantles, Etc.,

Made in the Latest Style, Cut and Fitted.

MILLINERY WORK DONE.

All work guaranteed.

MISS ANDERSON,

Government street, East side, 2nd block from James Bay Bridge, between Windsor Hotel and Irving's Boot Store. mar2 1w

WARNING!

All persons are hereby informed that James' Bay Bridge Will be closed until further notice.

Persons passing the Barricade at either end will do so at their own risk, and are liable to be prosecuted.

By order,
P. LEECH,
Victoria, February 24th, 1887. City Surveyor.

A 'BUS

Will run between the ends of

James Bay Bridge,

Making the circuit of the bridge continuously

From 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. each day

During construction.

FARE:

Four Tickets for 10 Cents,

to be had of the Drivers.

Victoria, February 24th, 1887. feb 24

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

DESPATCH A STEAMER

Every Saturday for San Francisco

Leaving the outer wharf at One o'clock p.m.

March 5, - - Mexico.

Shippers must notify us when room for freight is required.

No Freight received after 6 p. m. on Friday, 4th March.

WELCH, RITHET & CO., Agents,
Wharf Street, Victoria. mar2

Lulu Island.

Farms of 40 acres each at $20 per acre.

TEARMS $7.00 per acre, cash balance on interest at 6 per cent.

See Rand Bros. about it. They have also large lists of property in all parts of the province.

RAND BROS, Victoria, B. C.
feb 14-D&W tf

TENDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of March 5th for the erection of a Two-story Frame Dwelling on Fort street for A. J. Langley, Esq.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

E. H. FISHER,
feb26 td Architect.

TENDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned up to 12 o'clock, at noon, of MARCH 8th, 1887, for the erection of a two storey brick block of three stores at Fort Townsend, W. T.

The right is reserved to reject any or all Tenders.

E. H. FISHER,
feb 21-6d Architect.

NOTICE.

Hardware Stock and Business for Sale.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, March 2nd, for the Stock and Goodwill of the business of the late A. R. Francis, situate on the corner of Store and Johnson streets Victoria.

The stock comprises a miscellaneous assortment of Staple and Fancy Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, and offers a rare opportunity of obtaining a desirable stock and business. Tenders to be addressed to Mr. James Burns, Langley street; and the Stock List and Goods will be on view in the above store each day, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., from the 23rd inst. to the 1st of March.

TERMS—Half cash, with satisfactory security for balance, payable in three months. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. R. FRANCIS.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 22nd, 1887. feb23 1m D W

Frank Hastings,

BLACK COLT, foaled April 16th, 1884, by Frank Hastings. Dam, Nell, by imported Top Gallant—the famous Kentucky Black Hawk horse—will stand for and serve a limited number of Mares this season.

AT SAANICH

In the early part of the week, and

IN VICTORIA,

At the Stables of Messrs. James & Redman, Johnson street, near Douglas, on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Frank Hastings has taken the first prize wherever exhibited, since he was foaled; and as a horse for general purposes he has but few equals. He is admired by all who examine him. Is sound in every part.

TERMS—Single service, $15; for the season, $25.

CHARLES McGORRIGH,
feb21 D1w W2w Proprietor.

FRESH

Baltimore Oysters,

BY EXPRESS, EVERY THREE DAYS, AT

R. Beauchamp's,

YATES STREET.

Finnan Haddies Have Arrived.

jan 10

SALMON, SALMON

FINE RED SALMON,

IN KITS, 60 lbs to the kit, no heads, $4 per kit. Whole barrels Salmon, 200 lbs. to barrel, $7.50 per bbl. Salmon Bellies, in kits, 60 lbs. to the kit, $4.25 per kit. Small Coloschans, a bit per pound.

feb17 1m GEO. VIENNA.

TO LET.

'The Fashion'

Livery and Sale Stables,

FORT STREET

To let. Apply at Market Exchange Saloon, next door. jan31

C. CLUSHMAN,

Carriage Painter & Furniture Varnisher.

HAS THE ONLY VARNISH ROOM IN THE city. The best facilities for doing first-class work. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. CLUSHMAN,
feb24 1m Corner Fort and Blanchard Sts.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP FORMERLY EXISTING between E. H. Harris and G. Hargreaves under the name of Harris & Hargreaves, was dissolved on the 1st day of January, 1887, since which date the business has been carried on by G. Hargreaves on his own account.

E. H. HARRIS,
G. HARGREAVES.

Witness,
J. E. HARRIS.

The Victoria Weekly Times.

Times Printing & Pub. Co. (L'd) Prop's. $2.00 per annum in advance.

VOL. 3. No. 36
WHOLE Number 139

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1887.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—Comox is blessed with a foot and a half of snow.

—The city of Vancouver proposes to raise $150,000 by loan and expend it upon the streets.

—For cheap books at low prices read Messrs. H. L. Gu'line & Co.'s advertisement on the last page of this paper.

—Mr. D. A. Monro, Nicola, has purchased a handsome blood stallion in Oregon.

—Winter has come and gone. Spring has at last dawned upon us. Preparations for gardening are now the rage.

—Read the advertisement of the marvelous library on the last page of this paper.

—William Bellingham, aged 45, a native of Sydney, New South Wales, died at the Royal Hospital last night of consumption.

—Esquimalt will be without a minion of the law for several days, Officer Campbell having gone with the force to Vancouver. But that town is a moral place, so what's the difference?

—A white goose, killed near Norway House, Lake Winnipeg, was brought down from Vancouver last night and is now on exhibition at Doering & White's, King's Head Saloon, Johnson street.

—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have decided to extend their wharf at the foot of Cordova street, Vancouver, 500 feet in an easterly direction, making it double the present size.

—The Carling brewery at London, Ontario, have received an order for ale from Messrs. Hutchens & Co., Hongkong, China, to be shipped via the C. P. Railway.

—J. P. Planta's resignation as stipendiary magistrate, coroner, etc., for Nanaimo has been accepted by the government. Will the old adage "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush" apply here?

The latest news from all quarters is to the effect that the Remedial Compound is accomplishing much more than has been claimed or could be expected of it. Its effect upon the female system is marvellous. See advertisement. *

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References. *

—A gentleman who came through from Calgary a few days ago says that the snow in the mountains is fully 10 feet deep on a level. At Glacier, B. C., it is up to the roof of the Glacier Hotel and trenches have had to be cut through the snow to admit the light.

—The gross earnings of the Northern Pacific from January 1 to December 31, 1886, were $12,314,711; in 1885 they were $11,349,698; increase for the year, $965,013. The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for 1886, were $10,050,416; 1885, $8,396,282; an increase of $1,654,134.

—Frank Granville, a Tacoma swindler, escaped from custody yesterday and was making for this city on the Sound steamer when he was captured at Port Townsend. On his person was found a certificate of deposit for $4000 on the bank of B. C. One big bloodler less in Canada now that he is captured.

—Captain John Baker, formerly of the ill-fated ship John Rosenfeld, wrecked near Saturna Island, is to be placed in command of a new ship, the Sargent, 1705 tons, which will ply between Nanaimo and California ports. The ship is at present in New York, whither the captain has gone to take command.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle 10c. Try it. *

Theatrical.

Mr. J. P. Howe, the enterprising manager of the Newmarket Theatre, Portland, has booked for the spring and summer season at that house the following attractions: Edwin Booth, Mrs. Geo. S Knight, Wm. H. Sherwood, the great pianist; Fred. K. Wardle, Hallen & Harte's "Main Line," A. M. Palmer company; Mme. Trebelli and and M. Masini in concert. Most of these attractions will come on to Victoria. Mr. Howe will visit New York shortly to arrange for other first-class attractions.

Six Months.

Chu Qweong, an old offender, pleaded guilty to two charges of larceny—stealing an umbrella from a dealer on Johnson street and a coat from Robins on Broad street. He was sentenced to six months at hard labor on the first charge, and received the sentence with evident satisfaction. He is well known to Victoria and San Francisco gaolers.

The Rape Case.

The case of rape, charged against Mr. Edwin John by Miss Radford, of Saanich, was called at the police court today, the principals and their friends being present. Mr. Gannaway appeared for the prosecution and asked for an adjournement until to-morrow, which was granted. The proceedings will be conducted with closed doors.

Gorge Road Meeting.

The meeting at Dodd's hotel, at the Gorge last night was attended by about 50 electors. Speeches were made by Messrs. Robertson and Humphreys. His Worship, owing to the council meeting, was unable to attend. Mr. D. F. Adams in the chair.

Expense.

The administration of justice is charged for transport of special Constables for the preservation of peace at Vancouver as follows: Thirty-eight men from Victoria to Vancouver, March 1st $114; 36 meals at 50c, $18; 20 berths, $20.

Quickest on Record.

The American ship Challenger, E. R. Thompson master, arrived in Nanaimo on Saturday from Panama, via Port Angelos to the latter port, in 4½ days and 22 hours, which is claimed to be the quickest trip ever made between Panama and Puget Sound.

A FRAUD REVEALED.

The Ballot Papers at the Last Election Specially "Fixed."

The report of the special committee appointed to enquire into the manner of holding the last local election shows a rather loose system, and fully sustains the assertions of Messrs. Beaven and Grant. All the ballot papers at the election had a heavy line printed on the back, directly across Mr. Beaven's name, apparently for the purpose of giving voters the impression that that name was obliterated. There was no excuse for the line being there; in the blank form of ballot provided by the act no such line exists, and its presence on the ballots was certainly a very grave irregularity. Taken in connection with the cry raised early on the day of election that Mr. Beaven was disqualified because one of his nominators was an American citizen, it divulges the existence of an intent by a "trick" to accomplish what could not be achieved by honorable means. When this matter was first mentioned in the House, the virtuous Theodore Davie would not let it rest, but honestly thinking that there was nothing in it, moved for a committee. He is very likely sorry now that he was not better informed. Friends of his stamp the government may well pray to be saved from. The audacity of the attempt points to another feature in the working of the ballot act, which requires amendment, and now that the prentice hand of the member for Esquimalt has commenced to tinker with the ballot act we would commend this reform to him also. The power to do wrong should be placed as far away as possible from the government; hence the preparation and manipulation of the ballot papers should not be directly under the noses of the members of government. They are very much interested in the result and they are human and fallible.

A Blockade.

Despatches received at the postoffice to-day are to the effect that an eastern mail may reach here this or to-morrow evening. A serious land slide has occurred in the mountains which will require several days hard work to repair. Until this is done it is probable that passengers, baggage, express and mail matter will be transferred between both ends of the damaged section of the line.

OTTAWA, Ont. March 1.—Railroad men say that the recent snow storm was unprecedented in the history of railroading in Canada. Trains in every quarter have been snowed up for three days and relief parties with provisions to keep the imprisoned passengers from starving have to be sent out on snowshoes. Several ministers of the crown on the way to attend an important meeting of the cabinet in connection with the fisheries are snowed up and cannot reach here. Lumbermen assert that there is from twelve to twenty feet of snow in the woods and that it is impossible to do anything in getting out logs. The lumber trade will suffer great loss and there is certain to be a scarcity of logs in the spring. It is also feared that owing to the tremendous depth of snow in the woods there will be heavy floods in the spring.

Provincial Museum.

Contributions to Provincial Museum for the month ending 28th February: Victoria—Henry Grey—one forked-tailed petrel, one violet-green cormorant; J. J. Cowley—two varied thrushes, one forked-tailed petrel; Edward Wooton—one great northern diver; Lieut.-Governor Cornwall—one Kennicotts owl; Wm. Charles—petrification from Works Canal; Mr. Dumbledon—three water birds; A. McGregor—one great blue heron; Walter Bently—sample of anthracite, one Harris woodpecker; A. B. Gray—one blue heron; Wm. Fife—sample of coke; W. Wilson—sample of ores from Foster, Nicola and Island Mountain mines, specimens of copper ore from Texada; A. Maynard—one red crossbill. Sidney Island: James Graham—one white-headed eagle. North Saanich: G. A. McTavish—two screech owls. Clinton: E. Bell—one mountain sheep; F. Soues—stone curio, sample of arsenical ore.

Brought Back.

Alfred Adams, the insane man, who left for the asylum at New Westminster on Monday in charge of Constable Lewis of the Provincial police, was brought back last night on the same steamer. The Yosemite was unable to proceed farther than Ladner's Landing, and as the man showed signs of violent insanity the Constable decided it unwise to proceed with such a troublesome man overland to New Westminster. He was accordingly brought back, and as seen by a TIMES representative when brought to gaol presented a sorry picture. The officer had great trouble with him, even when ironed and handcuffed. Constable Lewis passed an anxious night watching him but did his duty nobly. It is the officer's intention, unless ordered otherwise, to take him up direct, when the Fraser is free from ice.

Floating in the Water.

Mr. M. King, who recently returned from the Squamish country, informs us that when passing through Howe Sound he saw the body of a white man, dressed in blue derry overalls and overshirt, floating in the water face downwards, at a point a little above Gamby Island. At the time the water was very rough, with a strong wind blowing, and being alone in the boat Mr. King was unable to bring the body ashore. Near this point, some months ago two white men from Lulu Island were lost trace of, and several other men are missing along the coast.

The Wash Out.

Wash outs on the Island Railway—an old employee on the road says—will occur during heavy freshes in the winter so long as the embankments are not supplied with proper culverts and water courses. "There are other things than the serene soul of the President, and just now the state of the road-bed, after the winter's frosts and snow, and the heavy daily loss in working expenses, sets upon him worse than a Beaven nightmare."

Heavy Ice.

The ice in the Fraser is said to be piled up several feet thick in the vicinity of Ladner's. One gentleman said it was piled up seven feet above and twelve feet below the level of the water, but this statement is probably an exaggeration, or the impression was perhaps received from a little iceberg in a glass of Jamieson straight.

Sudden Death.

Mr. W. D. Chauncey, an old timer of many years standing in Victoria, who has been ailing for some days back died very suddenly at a quarter to 12 noon today. He was a jobbing carpenter by trade, and lived in a small cabin in the alley in rear of Messrs. Neufelder & Ross' store. So far as known he had no relatives in the country.

LAST LIBERAL SHOT

Fired at the Victoria Theatre Wednesday Night with Good Effect.

Speeches by Captain McCallum and Others—A well Attended Meeting.

The last of the meetings in the interest of Captain McCallum and the Liberal cause was held in the Victoria Theatre last evening. Like all the meetings so far held there the attendance was large and the audience evidently an appreciative one. The proceedings throughout were of the most orderly character, not a solitary disturber or objector being present. Accompanying Capt. McCallum were a number of his prominent supporters, including the Hon. A. N. Richards, T. J. Barns and E. V. Bodwell, officers of the Victoria Liberal Association, Dr. Milne, Messrs. Coulin, Nuttall, C. F. Beaven, MacNab Stewart, McLagan, McClymont, West and others.

Dr. Milne having been voted to the chair, in a few introductory remarks said the electors had a candidate in Captain McCallum, who was a staunch Liberal and a man who could not be bought. (Applause.) Mr. McCallum was not only a Liberal but a Knight of Labor. It was not every K. of L. who was able to put up the $200 deposit required by the government on the day of nomination. This was a hardship which bore heavily upon the workingman who aspired to represent his fellow workingmen in parliament, and one which he hoped Captain McCallum, if elected, would endeavor to have redressed. The Liberal party was not, as had been charged, a party of blackmail, unless resistance to monopoly could be termed blackmail. Reconciled by introducing the Liberal candidate.

Capt. McCallum, on stepping forward, was received with uproarious applause. The Captain began his speech by saying:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN:—When I agreed to stand forward as the first Liberal candidate that has as yet ventured to take the Liberal platform in Victoria, I fully expected to be well pelted with mud by the Tories. I have not been disappointed. I have been called a Communist, a Socialist, and other names, but I can only say that if the form of Liberalism I represent is utilized in Victoria the same advanced Liberalism is strongly represented on the benches of the British House of Commons. Again, in this election struggle I have unexpectedly met with so much real kindness, especially from working men, and made so many good friends, that it leaves me nothing to regret whatever the issue of the election may be, whilst the kindness and friendship remains as a thing never to be forgotten. In former addresses I have briefly tried to show how Sir John declared the C. P. R. should not cost a cent beyond the land grant. How we have already paid over $70,000,000 for its construction, and will have to meet, by an extraordinary high tariff, the interest on its bonds sold to European stockholders for $100,000,000 more. How Sir John's arrangement of this affair of your National highway—leaves you to pay over and again for the railway which, nevertheless, remains the private monopoly of his friends and supporters. How the railway was to terminate at Esquimalt, make of Esquimalt a second Plymouth and ensure Victoria remaining the seat of government, capital of the Province and the centre of trade. How this was merely Sir John's cunning device to get the local government here to consent to all his wishes, and to accept the heavy burden of a tariff, that now exacts from the pockets of workmen not less than one dollar out of every three they earn. You have paid the whole bill in cash for the construction of the C. P. R., consequently you have also in that bill paid the entire cost of bringing the Chinamen into this Province, brought here against your consent and despite the urgent remonstrances of your local Assembly, pressed upon Sir John, who was deaf to our entreaty, and who now asks for your support. I believe it was recently remarked, by a Tory paper in this city, "that the Chinese question was a dead issue." John Chinaman is apparently anything but a dead issue in the city of Vancouver at present. His motto is "Resargam," and he will rise again and again as the *bete noir* and bugbear of this Province. He is here, and the government are bound to protect him in earning his living as best he can. Our mistake lies in permitting new Chinamen to land in British Columbia, by paying $50 per head to the Dominion treasury for the privilege of quartering themselves upon us here whether we want them or not. Besides on the mainland we cannot guard the boundary or prevent their egress from the States. The C. P. R. of course desire to develope a trade with China—of equal advantage probably to China as to the railway monopoly—but is this also to necessitate British Columbia being over-run with Chinese cheap labor? (Cheers.) Does a recent Chinese treaty for Imperial interests in Asia necessitate the surplus serf labor of China being brought here to drag down white men to the level of Chinese? (Voices No! No!) Believing, as I do, in Canada for the Canadians, I would enquire where is this question to stop? Whilst the government permits these aliens to come here it is their plain duty to protect them, but again I ask where is this question to stop? Is it to be settled by 40 special constables or by graver measures. Do our people who are building the new cities and maritime ports on the mainland, desire the Chinese or do they not? If not are they to be thrust upon them *nolens volens* by sheer force? Depend upon it you cannot afford to let this question rest without immediate attention and further legislation. It is a very serious question. It affects this province alone, and I will add but this: That no man desiring to elevate the condition of white labor in this country can hope to do so, whilst there is this reserve of cheap Chinese labor for employers to draw upon. (Cheers) Gangs of patient serfs, worked by Chinese bosses, ever ready to underbid for time or wages our own flesh and blood—the men of Anglo-Saxon race—the men who have made this country and who mean to keep it for themselves and children. (Applause.) Are you willing to support at the polls on Monday men pledged to support Sir John A. Macdonald's policy and who has brought this curse to the country and upholds it? (Cheers and no, no.) A man whose practical politics has taken this direction, that his whole administration has been the practical robbery of the people to enrich his following at any cost to them so long as it builds up a class who would support and uphold him through thick and thin. I will better illustrate the nature of the C. P. Railway contract by comparing it with another railway contract that came under my personal observation. Some three years and a half ago I accompanied a friend of my own from Southampton to Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, who, as the representative of the company went to that country to open out the extension of the Great Southern Railway of Buenos Ayres extending from that city four hundred miles to Bahia Blanca. This line, with others, was constructed with private capital. It was a broad guage line. Magnificently appointed, having nothing to be desired in its rolling stock or stations that is to be found on the North American continent. The Argentine Government had strict covenants in the charter of this railway as to passenger traffic, freight and the purchase of the line by the government after a term of years. The promoters of this great railway got no subsidies from the Spanish Government, or concessions of land more than what the railway occupied for its line, stations, goodsheds, &c., on the contrary it paid a considerable sum to the Argentine Government for the privilege of running its railway through the country. Its promoters recouped themselves with interest for their outlay by the issue of their stock, shares and bonds on the London Stock Exchange. Clarke's railway that is to cross the Andes to connect the other lines with Valparaiso, is being run in like fashion across this great continent from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific. Now to $70,000,000 you advanced the C. P. R. should have been returned to the treasury of the Dominion through the sale of the bonds put out for $100,000,000 in Europe. The 25,000,000 acres of land would alone have been an enormous premium to the promoters of the railway. Appropriating your $70,000,000 was a sheer robbery of the nation on a favorable contract that gave Sir John's friends, by his own contrivance, that colossal sum of money. Was this practical politics with a vengeance! (Cheers.) You have been wearied with the long lists of subsidies from the public purse granted to M. P.'s and Senators promoting other railways. Long lists of M. Ps. and Senators who have been granted land and timber grabs for nominal sums to sell for enormous profits. When this man came into power he secured your consent to bear the heavy burden of a doubled tariff, which gave him on the tariff alone, an additional sum of about $7,000,000 and raised the income of Canada from all sources to some $30,000,000 for the government of the country. Yet Sir John spends more, and presents you with a little bill, a deficit $5,800,000 for the financial year ending 30th June last. (Applause.) The national debt, as I have said before, he has trebled during his last term of office. Debt means taxes, gentlemen. Taxes on all you eat, drink or wear. Taxes on medicine, tools, hardware and soft ware; taxes meet you at every turn. Your hands are tied; your enterprise hampered by taxes. If you improve your condition you improvements must all be taxed. We in British Columbia are taxed twice as heavily as in the United States and are perhaps the most heavily taxed community in the world, certainly on the continent of America. (Applause.) This is the price we pay for good government. But do we get what we pay for? I ask you this question, as I may be addressing you for the last time before the election. Mr. Charlton, some time since, answered it in this theatre. He showed you how the professional politicians worked the government machine at Ottawa, and in what consisted their practical politics. Mr. Charlton demonstrated how men who eat the bread of the people conspired against the people to get rich out of their hard earned money. (Cheers.) We, the Liberals, are fighting for reform, an up hill battle against these men, backed as they are with the riches and plunder of the State. They will use their money freely. I use plain English and desire to fight this matter through clean handed and without gloves. (Cheers.) I recognize no political foes amongst *honest men*, whatever side they may take on party questions. To secure just government is not a party question, it is a national question—a just demand. I say, when the record of the Macdonald administration is written in the history of Canada, it will live in the annals of the country as a chronicle of ill deeds, coupled with contempt of human rights. The functions of government are clear and defined. It is to protect life and property, the liberty of the subject, and in this country, his interests in the public domain. It should include protection of the subject against all harmful monopolies, founded upon the public domain, from foreign aggression. A government that fails to do these things has no *raison d'etre*. The public lands of this country represents the capital wealth of the nation, only waiting for the labor which will extract the wealth from its stores of raw materials above and below the surface that we use ourselves and exchange for the commodities and raw materials of other countries. Its agricultural and pasture lands, its coal, timber lands, mines and minerals are the common property of the people of Canada; not yet, thank God, as in Europe, appropriated by a landed aristocracy, backed by a plutocracy, who, united together, the one having the monopoly of land and the other of capital, or both together, have replaced the tyranny of the feudal times by a tyranny that in the old country has desolated the world of labor, and is already commencing the same evils under a like system in this new world as in the old. (Cheers.) Do we want men by the hundred thousands, aye, by the million, working for themselves on moderate sized farms, or a class of land owners possessed of the soil for whom these men must drudge? Remember you who work for wages, that every man who leaves your ranks to work for himself on land, relieves the overstocked wage market, becomes a direct food producer and a purchaser of the materials you wage makers supply. The reign of the Tories has been characterized by bribery and corruption amongst ministers, legalized plunder of the public treasury by favorable, not to say fraudulent contracts, and the alienation of vast tracts of land, of coal fields and timber limits to individual men, members of government and its supporters. What, in all sincerity he had to ask the question, what had Sir John's government done for this province? What has it received from this province on customs duties alone? Victoria amongst many other things required free wharfage. (Cheers.) In addition to harbor improvements a break water at the entrance to the harbor was an absolute necessity to enable shipping to enter and lay in safety in southeasters. The time had been reached when these desired improvements to secure the permanency of Victoria's position could not be trifled with. (Cheers.) Such and kindred questions would always command his best attention. He would endeavor to promote the best interests of the province as a whole. The Fraser river—that great natural highway—required the attention of the government. Works should be constructed thereon so as to direct if possible, its overflow to fertilize adjoining lands, which at present were of little value. The flooding of that district was a serious detriment to its prosperity. It also was a heavy contributor to the Dominion exchequer, but in return received but little, precious little. (Cheers.) The aggregated wealth of all the provinces sent to Ottawa, has but served the purposes of Dominion corruption and misgovernment. It has, for the most part, gone into the pockets of Sir John's friends. If the Liberals sustain their moral victory by a potential one, as we hope to do, and should you decide to return me to Ottawa I will look well to the interests of this province. But my election is a small thing beside the great question at issue in this struggle for right over wrong. (Loud applause.) And with Edward Blake I echo his call that all good men—all lovers of their country—and above all the younger men of the province will join our ranks against men who have subverted their trust to serve their avarice and gone far towards underminding by their acts, Canadian nationality. I thank you cordially for the patient hearing you have given me. (Applause.)

Mr. West followed Captain McCallum in one of the most practical and logical speeches ever delivered in the city. We are unable to give the full text of this speech to-day but it will appear to-morrow.

Hon. A. N. Richards said this was the first time he had appeared before a B. C. audience to discuss politics. There had never been a Liberal candidate in the field until now and he thought it was his duty to say something. On the same platform last summer Sir John Macdonald had challenged the audience to name any one act which the Liberal party had done for the benefit of British Columbia. This was a bold challenge for Sir John to make, knowing as he did know of many important measures passed by the Mackenzie administration. Sir John always voted against reform measures as long as it was possible to oppose them successfully, but always turned round in their favor when he found it was useless to oppose them further. The speaker enlarged upon the laws which Mr. Mackenzie's government had placed upon the Statute book, and instanced among them the following: 1874—Ballot act, Supreme Court, Controverted Elections, Militia, Insolvency, to vest in public works department the power of the Railway Commissioners, Canadian Pacific Railway; 1875—Supreme Court, Insolvency, Reorganization of the Northwest Government, Insurance, Copyright; 1876—Common Carriers, Life Assurance, Criminal Statistics, Consolidation of the Statutes, Indians, Insolvent Banks, Re-adjustment of the arrangement with Manitoba; 1877—Extradition, Joint Stock Companies act, Life Assurance, Court for Island Marine, Consolidation of Customs Laws, Geological Survey, Weights and Measures, Excise, Shipping; 1878—Auditing Public Accounts, Registration of Titles in the Northwest, Homestead Law for the Northwest, Promotion of Railway Enterprise in the Northwest, Independence of Parliament, Re-arrangement of Public Departments, Regulation of Liquor Traffic. Mr. Mackenzie had been abused for the non fulfillment of the Carnarvon terms but he had honestly intended to carry them out. For this purpose Mr. Mackenzie had passed a bill through the Commons but the Conservative Senate had negatived it. The speaker read extracts from a speech delivered by Mr. De Cosmos to show that Mr. MacKenzie was sincere in his desire to build the Island Railway. A bill should be passed to limit the freight and passenger charges of the C. P. R. He had attended a meeting in this building held by Messrs. Fell, Humphreys and Robertson, all of whom were pronounced supporters of Sir John Macdonald's government. He followed each speaker in his remarks closely, and was forced to conclude that, notwithstanding the fact they were in accord with, and would support the government of Sir John, at heart they were Liberals. The indications were that they were coming into power and it would be well to elect the Liberal candidate. With one on each side they would have a friend at court, no matter which party was in power. The organization of a Liberal party in this province was now an accomplished fact. He hoped the electors would turn out *en masse* and vote for the Liberal candidate on Monday next.

Mr. J. C. McLagan, in coming forward, congratulated the chairman on the progress Liberalism had made since Mr. Charlton, M. P., addressed the people of this city last October. Then it required considerable courage for a person to assert his principles, as it was stated that Liberals in Victoria were few and far between. The splendid turn out present that evening, as well as at last week's meeting, indicated most unmistakeably that a change in Victoria had set in, and that here, as in the east, the Liberal wave was being felt. He then referred to the orderly and gentlemanly manner in which the combat so far had been conducted. The Liberals were prepared to stand or fall by their principles. In this contest their views had been presented to the electors by the various speakers on the Liberal side, and, he believed, with acceptance. There were no less than six candidates in the field, five of whom were pronounced supporters of Sir John's government, and one, Capt. McCallum, a Liberal and follower of the Hon. Edward Blake, whom the speaker was confident would be premier of Canada within a few months. He then complimented the people of Victoria on the orderly manner in which these meetings were conducted. Both sides in this respect were deserving of praise, for all were accorded a good, patient hearing. All appeared to be anxious to learn all they could of the conditions of both parties ere recording their ballots next Monday. So far as the results in the east was concerned the majority, according to latest advices, was still on the Liberal side—a majority of four or five. The Northwest was to be heard from, as well as our own province. The omens were certainly strong as indicating a change in the government, and that within a short time. Allusion was made to Mr. Blake's large heartedness, and humanity in entertaining the Southern Jubilee singers in his own house, after Toryism in Toronto had closed its doors against them. The whole of the colored people in the east were now and always had been Liberals, as that party from time immemorial were their truest and warmest friends both in Britain and in Canada. The speaker referred to Victoria's position and the fact that the C. P. R. had large interests in Vancouver which that huge corporation was bound to protect and build up possibly to the detriment and injury of Victoria. The government was practically the property of the C. P. R. and its behests and wishes would have to be complied with. He illustrated his point by quoting the removal of the wharf built at Vancouver by the people, on permission received for doing so from the Hon. Mr. Foster, and which had to be removed; as well as its unheard of action in building a bridge across the mouth of False Creek. The fable of the frogs and the stork reminded him of the position Canada, and especially British Columbia occupied in railway matters. From the blue books statistics were quoted showing that British Columbia was not only the heaviest taxed province in the Dominion—the per capita rate being $13.77 as against $3.20 in Ontario, but that as an exporter the province over toppled every other section by three to five hundred per cent. per capita. The exports here were $53.42; Manitoba, $5.47; Nova Scotia, $21.65; Prince Edward Island, $11.72. He urged the necessity of having a Liberal representative in the Commons to look after our interests. In the east favors go to supporters of the government. Here it was the reverse. It behoved Victorians to guard their interests at the present time especially. The transportation charges were discussed, and figures quoted to show the benefits conferred upon common or competing points. He regarded the rates to interior points as high, the business men here believing them to be almost prohibitory. An appeal was made to the electors to watch how they marked their ballots and in doing so not to forget to make a cross opposite the name of Capt. McCallum, a gentleman whom he believed to be well qualified to represent us in parliament. British Colombia had material out of which excellent representatives could be manufactured. In this contest they had before them gentlemen who excelled with their pen and as speakers would command the attention of the House by their eloquence. Capt. McCallum would be an ornament to that body and a credit to the province sending him.

Mr. H. MacNab Stuart was the last speaker. Others were in readiness to address the audience, but the evening was well advanced and many were leaving the hall. Mr. Stuart's speech then was the last of the campaign on the Liberal side. He addressed the audience in his usual forcible style. He reviewed the campaign and the manner in which it had been conducted. Reference was made to the progress Liberalism had made in the east and the encouraging signs observable that a change was close at hand. Mr. Stuart made a strong appeal to the electors in Capt. McCallum's behalf. He urged Irishmen to support the Captain, who had on repeated occasions proven himself to be the true friend of Ireland and Home Rule. Scotchmen the world over were advanced Liberals in ideas, business and everything else that made a country a progressive one. The Captain fully sustained Auld Scotia's reputation in this respect. In England the Captain was a well known and trusted officer. He fully believed the Captain would head the polls, but to make his election certain beyond peradventure he urged upon every Liberal in the city the necessity of seeing that not only his own vote, but also that of his neighbors was cast in the Captain's favor.

A vote of thanks was then proposed to the chairman three cheers for the Queen and Capt. McCallum and the meeting broke up.

His Platform.

Mr. W. A. Robertson's platform is a comprehensive one. He states that he will extend to the present government a generous support, as in his opinion that party has done more for British Columbia than the Liberals. He favors harbor improvements; the promotion of our commercial and shipping interests; the fisheries; establishment of life saving and telegraph stations; postal facilities to outlaying districts; a change in the administration of Indian affairs in this province; assistance in developing our mineral resources; a subsidy to the Island railway extension; a judicious land policy; a more stringent Chinese restrictive act; reciprocity with the United States; modification in the tariff; the establishment of a mechanical school, and an institution for the teaching of practical assaying and mineralogy; public officers for this province to be selected here and many other measures.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada. *

Presbytery of Columbia.

The Presbytery of Columbia was opened at a social meeting held last evening in the school room of the First Presbyterian Church. The Rev. A. Jamieson, Moderator of Presbytery, presided, and in the course of a few introductory remarks mentioned the interesting fact that he preached his first sermon in British Columbia to that congregation, in Moore's hall, just 25 years ago last Sabbath. Refreshments and music were liberally provided by the ladies of the congregation; and very interesting and instructive addresses were delivered by the Revs. Messrs. McCrae, Scouler, Thomson, Percival and Dr. Reid.

Schooner Wrecked.

Indians from the west coast, who arrived yesterday afternoon, report a sealing schooner lost at Nitteenaht, west coast. The crew of fifteen men are reported saved. The Hastler, owned by Capt. Warren, of this city, has that number of white men on board, and it is not improbable she is the one lost. There are no further particulars to hand, however, nor can there be for a day or two.

"Obliterated" Ballots.

Now that a committee of the House, appointed at the request of the humpticously consequential junior member for Victoria, has reported in effect that the statements made by Messrs. Grant and Beaven, in respect to the marked ballots used at last election were substantially correct, what is the government going to do about it? Did the investigation take place just for fun?

FATAL SNOW SLIDES.

Winter Railroading in the Selkirks—Trains Caught in the Avalanches.

Engines Upset—Workingmen Buried Alive—Six Dead—Their Names.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 3.—Special to THE TIMES—Reports from Rogers Pass state that on the 27th over two feet of snow fell in the Selkirks and slides became general, but they passed over all the snow sheds on the line without doing any damage

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT

occurred that day at Cascade Camp where two engines and a working train were at work. An immense slide came down which caught both engines and the snow plow, upsetting them and burying 16 of the workmen. Immediate steps were taken to release the imprisoned men and all were taken out alive except six whose names are as follows:

THE DEAD:

Henry Evans, Wm. Ryan, W. S. Greer, C. Stark and Smith and Johnson, the crew of the engine, No. 365. Several narrow escapes from accidents occurred during the work of digging out the men owing to smaller slides coming down. A report last night stated that a large force of men were at work and it was expected that the track will be clear on the 5th.

There is no truth whatever in the report circulated in the Winnipeg *News* of last week relative to the damages sustained by the snow sheds from slides.

POLITICAL RUMORS.

Sir John to be Governor-General—Counter Retaliation by Canada.

OTTAWA, March 3.—The Minister of Customs is preparing a bill which it has been stated will be presented to Parliament in case the United States Congress should pass the retaliation measures. The bill will largely increase the duties on American imports.

OTTAWA, March 3.—It is said that Sir John A. Macdonald will soon resign the Premiership and go to London as Dominion High Commissioner. If the Tories hold together it is expected he will return to Ottawa as Governor General.

TORONTO, 1:30 p. m., March 2.—There is no doubt now as to the relative positions of the government and opposition candidates.

In Ontario the government's majority is 13; in Nova Scotia 5, New Brunswick 2, Manitoba 3, British Columbia so far as heard from 1. Total 24.

The opposition have a majority of six in Prince Edward Island and 15 straight Liberals in Quebec, as well as seven pledged Independent Nationalists who have signified their intention to support the Liberals on certain conditions, understood to be so favorable to the country's interest that the terms asked for will be conceded. This gives the Liberals a majority of four.

There are still eleven districts to be reported. Two or three of these are certain to be favorable to the Liberals.

All shades of politics admit the impossibility of government getting through the session. In eight Ontario constituences recounts have been demand or protests lodged. More are reported to follow. Several arrests already made for bribery and illegal practices.

Little interest is taken in B. C. elections, as that remote province is believed to be a hide-bound Conservative one. The result of the battle in the Northwest is anxiously looked for.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada. *Christian Standard.* *

Found Dead.

Cyrus Hardy, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, U. S., was found dead at noon to-day in the American Hotel where he was living. The deceased retired to his room about 1 o'clock this morning in apparently good health; when found he was lying on the floor having been stricken down before being able to get in bed. The cause of his death is unknown, but probably the primary cause was affectation of the heart. Deceased was about 60 years of age and was one of the first men from Baltimore to San Francisco on the good boat Independence in the year 1849, and was well known in this city and province.

Unnecessarily Excited.

Our friend of the Vancouver *News* is terribly excited because THE TIMES insinuated that it was in collusion with the mob. We did not mean to imply that the editor was personally mixed up in any way with the hoodlums that he failed to condemn, but we did mean to say that the press of Vancouver were almost as mum wanting in their duty as was the Mayor. We do not justify the haste and severity with which the government dealt with the matter and do not think there was any necessity for the proclamation of quasi-martial law, now in force. The mob of Vancouver went to one extreme—the Government mob went to the other.

The New Line.

The new trans-Pacific line, shortly to be inaugurated between the Priest and this province, has had a depressing effect on certain American stocks. On receipt of the news in New York, confirming the chartering of the three Cunard steamships, Pacific Mail stock dropped several points.

Nanaimo Customs.

The following are the returns of the Nanaimo Custom House for the week ending February 26th, 1887: Import duty, $1,265.20; stock M. duty, $75.00; total, $1,340.20.

Pension.

By the death of a pensioner in England Mr. M. T. Drake, [illegible] city, has fallen into a [illegible] pension.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, March 4, 1887

"AS WELL DEFEND SODOM."

The probing given the notorious "boodlers" by Captain McCallum last week has completely deranged the equinimity of the Colonist coterie. The gauntlet thrown down by the gallant Captain has been taken up by our contemporary, who rushes to the defence of Mr. K. F. Burns, M. P., for Gloucester, whom the Captain charged with being one of the now famous "boodle brigade." The Colonist challenged The Times to controvert the statements the "reliable" organ made, as well as Capt. McCallum. For the enlightenment of our contemporary, and by way of diversion—always bearing in mind, however, our contemporary's penchant to prevaricate and evade the real question at issue, and a total disregard for facts—we accepted the challenge so boldly made. We charged that Mr. Burns had been rewarded for his loyalty to Sir John A. Macdonald; that the subsidy granted him for his loyalty was a corrupt act. To prove our assertion we quoted the Journals of the House of Commons for 1886, giving date and page for the edification of the would-be oracle. Yesterday we challenged it to produce its authority from the Journals of 1886 for the vote which it published. This the Colonist has not complied with. It cannot, for names of gentlemen are given as having voted for the subsidy, who were not members of the House. But this is not the only fib in which the Colonist has been caught.

Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare voted for a subsidy to the Caraquet Railway * * * says the Colonist. This, like most of the statements emanating from the same quarter, is as far from being the truth as the two poles are remote from each other. The Colonist, notwithstanding its defective memory is champion in the fabricating line of the Canadian press. We find that the last vote recorded by Mr. Baker was on the 18th of May when he voted with the majority against Mr. Dalton McCarthy's motion "providing for equal mileage rates." A measure that would have proved of great advantage to this city. Mr. Shakespeare voted with Mr. Baker. After that date the senior member for Victoria district disappears from the House. His absence is explained for in the fact that he had to visit Mexico in connection with his shipping interests. On the 20th May Mr. Shakespeare voted against Mr. Mitchell's resolution that

> In the opinion of this House it would conduce to the comfort and well being * * * of the working classes if all import duties were removed from flour, meal, corn for milling purposes, wheat and coal.

After that date he like unto the senior member for the district took unto himself the wings of a dove and flew to this city as fast as the speed of railways could carry him, reaching here on Saturday, June 5th—presumably at the urgent solicitation of the Local Government which at that date was entering upon a general election contest. The resolutions granting aid to railways were not introduced until the 27th of May by Sir Hector Langevin. Neither of the city's representatives were in their places when these votes were going through the House, the Colonist's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding. Come, neighbor, trot out your proofs, or again stand convicted of having knowingly falsified the records. Assertions against facts nowadays are as but chaff as before a hurricane and the Colonist has in this, as in all other controversies with The Times, been pretty thoroughly winnowed.

As well might the Colonist defend Sodom as the Canadian boodlers and the government winking at their transactions and condoning their iniquitous acts.

In order to carry out our promise of yesterday to lay before our readers the "boodlers" history, to-day we give the first of the series, beginning with the Cabinet.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD.—The recipient of a testimonial from corporations and friends of $80,000, notably the Northern Railway and Sir David Macpherson. The former he endeavored to relieve of an indebtedness of half a million to the country, and the latter he installed as a Cabinet Minister, and recommended him for knighthood. The Pacific Railway Syndicate made the Premier's son, (Hugh J. Macdonald, of Winnipeg,) one of its solicitors, at a salary of $5,000 per annum, for reasons that may be well understood. During the re-arrangement of the loans to the Canadian Pacific Company in the session of 1885, Sir John Macdonald declined to relieve the company of the $10,000,000 special loan. Before the next session a member of his family was made the recipient of a valuable present (upon which duty has not been paid.) Then at the session of 1886, the C. P. R. was relieved of the repayment in cash of of the $10,000,000, as they had requested and been refused twelve months previously.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.—When he accepted office as many in this city are aware, was a poor man, but is now reputed to be very wealthy. He has always been the leading spirit when a C. P. R. job was to be put through, and the bosom friend of the Onderdonk's, Manning's, Shield's, McLaren's and others, whose exorbitant claims have received favorable consideration. His son (J. Stewart Tupper, of Winnipeg) was the appointed C. P. R. solicitor at a yearly salary of $5,000. Sir Charles went to England as Lord High Commissioner in 1884, at a salary of $10,000 per annum, and returned to parliament to force the C. P. R. loan through the House. Sir Charles departed for England again, the government purchasing and furnishing a residence for him at a cost of $42,000. His personal pleasure trips from 1879 to July, 1885, are entered in the accounts and Auditor-General's reports, as $12,408.31.

HON. J. H. POPE received a subsidy of $150,000 to extend a railway, conferred by him through the State of Maine.

HON. FRANK SMITH President of the Northern Railway of Canada, while holding a lease to the Northern Railway of the projected line from the terminus of that railway at Gravenhurst to Callander, procured a subsidy for the proposed extension from the government of $12,000 per mile, amounting to $1,320,000. The company then bonded the road for $20,000 a mile, thus securing to themselves a clear profit of over $800,000.

HON. JOHN CARLING persuaded the government to promise the corporation of the city of London, (Ont.) certain expenditures in connection with the military department, if the city would purchase the "Carling Farm" from him for $40,000—at least twice its value. It is needless to say that Mr. Carling has since received the $40,000

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN.—This public recipient of a $25,000 testimonial from contractors having claims against the government, has managed to charge $4,320 for his pleasure journeyings to the Dominion Exchequer, and has pensioned scores of relatives upon the public service. His latest deal was to get a subsidy of $620,000 for the Bay of Chaleur Railway Company, in which a very near family connection, R. A. Armstrong, holds a very large interest.

HON. MR. CHAPLEAU.—Promoter of the Pontiac Railway, which was granted a subsidy of $272,000 in the session of 1884. In the short time that he has been in the Cabinet, he has managed to expend $1,134 of public money in traveling. He was acting professionally for Smith & Ripley, claimants against the government, before taking office, and it is now publicly charged by Hon. Wm. Macdougall, that out of the amount paid by the Government, the "Chapleaus" (the Secretary of State and his brother) received $8,300 for negotiating the settlement.

SIR ADOLPHE CARON—Brother-in-law of Sharples, of Quebec, promoter of the Prince Albert Colonization Company, of "blind share" notoriety, which was granted the famous St. Louis de Langevin Half-breed settlement in the Northwest. Sir Adolphe has enjoyed himself in traveling at the public expense to the tune of $2,617. Sir Adolphe is also a member of the "Construction Company," awarded the contract for the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company, which has been subsidized by the government to the extent of $176,000.

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN—Lately presented with a mansion and furniture complete by contractors and others, at Ottawa, and whose name figures for extensive timber limits in the disputed territory (see Return No. 118, 1883), and who has been rushing in his relatives to positions of emolument.

HON. THOMAS WHITE—Principal stockholder of the Montreal *Gazette*, the journal that gave utterance to the following remarkable doctrine a few years ago, when cornered in deliberate perversion of the truth: "*Editors are sometimes compelled by political exigencies to write in disregard of those considerations by which, under other circumstances, they would be guided.*" The Independence of Parliament Act would not allow Mr. White to do government printing as proprietor of the *Gazette*, so a stock company was formed by the White family, in order to evade the letter of the law. And Mr. White secures the profits all the same. During the past three years The Gazette Company received no less a sum than sixty-four thousand dollars; at, as Mr. Somerville proved in the House of Commons, prices far in excess of ordinary rates. The Gazette Company has also secured a contract from the Government for five years to furnish steam power from their office in Montreal to run an electric light machine in the Postoffice, which is the adjoining building, at an annual charge of $2,700—more than double what it costs to furnish the entire electric light in many eastern towns and cities.

HON. MACKENZIE BOWELL—the one who gave his notorious son-in-law Jamieson the "inside track" in relation to the Prince Albert Colonization Company, and who advanced $500 to the said Jamieson to purchase the "blind shares," valued at $33,000 in the Prince Albert Colonization Company.

HON. MR. M'LELAN.—Managed to fritter away in pleasure with friends $7,000 while visiting the Fisheries Exhibition in London three years ago, in addition to $1,490 traveling in this country.

HON. MESSRS. THOMPSON AND FOSTER—have yet to earn their spurs by way of providing for things for themselves and their friends. The company they keep may be accepted as a guarantee that the apprenticeship served will be a faithful one and that they will yet equal if not excell the older political sinners.

The foregoing relates to members of the Dominion Cabinet exclusively. The "boodle" list outside the charmed circle is much larger and its operations more scandalous than that of the members of the cabinet, such for instance as the case of Mr. J. C. Rykert who secured a timber limit in the Shell River district *for $250 and in a few months sold it to an American for $200,000!* The list is almost an indefinite one. The electors of Victoria are asked to stamp with their condemnation the policy of an administration under which such startling abuses are allowed to exist. Conduct of that character on the part of politicians would not be tolerated either in England or in the United States, in proof of which our readers have to be but reminded of the fate of New York's "boodle brigade"—Sing Sing to such as did not succeed in leaving the country.

At Parson's Bridge.

Messrs. Humphreys, Fell and Robertson addressed the electors at Parson's Bridge last night. Mr. J. T. Galbraith occupied the chair. There was a fair representation of electors, who were unanimous in their expressions of disapproval of the candidatures of Baker and Shakespeare.

FROM VANCOUVER CITY

The Specials Reach the Scene of Action this Morning.

All Quiet at the Front—A Disgusted Community.

[Special from our own Correspondent.]

Vancouver, March 2.—The Louise arrived at 9:45 this morning with the special constables under Supt. Roycraft on board. He was accompanied by Stipendary Magistrate Vowell, of Revelstoke. It is believed the object for which the latter was sent over was to try the prisoners already arrested and held for trial as well as any others yet to be captured.

On landing at the wharf of the C. P. R. after being fastened, the specials were marched off in "two by two's." There was a great crowd of people, strong determined looking men on the wharf, a few of whom hooted and howled as the Superintendent and specials were being landed and marched to the building known as the city hall. Otherwise every thing was orderly and peaceful.

The specials are now quartered opposite the city hall. They were not long in pitching their tents. They are a quiet, orderly, well-behaved, intelligent lot.

The nasty action of the government is condemned on all sides. There is no excitement, but those with whom I conversed keenly feel the reproach that the government's action has cast upon the young city. The large majority of the citizens are a peaceful, law-abiding community and consider that the government has acted without due caution and regardless of the effect such unseemly haste will have upon the city's prosperity. The action of those cautioning the government to be careful, and questioning its wisdom in being so precipitate is applauded.

The weather to-day is beautifully clear, warm and pleasant. The thoroughfares are crowded with people, many of whom are the finest specimens of manhood and womanwood to be observed anywhere.

Mayor McLean protests vehemently against the encroachments on the rights and privileges of the corporation. He maintains that the law could be enforced and peace observed without any outside interference. This opinion is endorsed by the people generally, who think that Victoria's influence in the Legislature had a considerable hand in the affair. H.

The Quid Pro Quo.

Says the Ottawa *Evening Journal*, Independent Conservative: The Victoria, B. C. Times says:

"Hitherto British Columbia has been regarded as a solid, immovable Conservative province. She returns six members. These have been most abject in their support of the government. Now they are asked, what have they in turn received for such loyalty, or what benefit has their counsel conferred on the province?"

Well, the impression east is that the Canadian Pacific Railway is a pretty good *quid pro quo*. Perhaps the Times would like the Rocky Mountains rolled out flat to make transit easier.

We fail to see were the pretty good *quid pro quo* comes in. Canada but fulfilled her part of the bargain in completing the transcontinental railway. For so doing she received a valuable consideration, that of a territory larger than many of the empires in Europe, possessing resources believed to be excelled by no other country in the world, making Canada a complete country extending from the Pacific to the Atlantic, having an area one-third greater than that of the United States.

The Public Accounts

For the half year ending 31st of last December were laid before the the members of the Assembly yesterday afternoon. Last year when the Hon. Robert Beaven asked for the submission of these accounts and insisted on the government carrying on the system he had adopted, he was informed by the then Treasurer, Mr. Simeon Duck, that the undertaking would be an impossible task. Messrs. Dunsmuir, Theo. Davie and others joined in the chorus, Mr. Edward Allen keeping up the "refrain" in the far distance. The wishes of the people, however, could not be ignored and the government were compelled to capitulate before the season was over. This year they are brought down in time to enable the members to digest and scrutinize every item. We find that the deficit on the operations of the government for the six months amounted to $116,212.67. The receipts from all sources being $221,829.34, and the expenditure $338,042.01.

Emphatic Denial—Proof Demanded.

So far as the assertion of Mr. J. M. Duval is concerned that the editor of The Times was a party to an alleged arrangement in reference to the candidature of that individual, and the so-called workingmen's ticket, it is hardly necessary to state that there is not a vestige of truth in it; nor is he aware of any "infamous" proposal made by any one directly or indirectly connected with the opposition or the candidates then in the interest of that body in the field. Neither is he aware of any "men sitting at a council board and deciding that the only way to defeat the working men's candidates was to publish and circulate the report that Mr. A. J. Smith and Mr. J. M. Duval had been bought by the government." To settle the matter quickly Mr. Duval is challenged to produce any proof he may have bearing upon the subject and implicating the editor of that journal.

THE EVOLUTION OF ANARCHY.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—Under the above heading a letter appears in Sunday's *Colonist*, which deserves the attention of the Liberals, as it reflects the estimate the Tories have of their intelligence and is an affront to their nominee. "Eques," the writer, was attracted to the Victoria on Wednesday last by "curiosity," and while affecting sympathy with the workingman, flippantly remarks that, as every one knows, he has neither the time nor the intellectual capacities so indispensable to the correct (Tory) interpretation of the science of politics, it is to be depreciated that Capt. McCallum should attempt to manipulate such "soft clay," especially by denouncing their rulers, for those rulers (says "Eques") they are by law and religion enjoined to obey. "Eques" concludes by acknowledging that Capt. McCallum is a enlitivated gentleman, and doubtless actuated by honorable motives; but, he adds, such Democratic "principles are beyond his comprehension." Of course they are, but what I ask, can a Tory know about honest principles? But the democracy comprehends and applauds Capt. McCallum for courageously exposing the corruption of their "rulers," and they would prefer (in their ignorance of "law and religion") that these rulers should "obey" the mandates of those who repose their trust in them. Hoping the Tories will be defeated at the polls,

Democrat.

Victoria, March 1, 1887.

ORGANS.

We have a few Organs left, which we will sell cheap to clear them out.
B. C. Stationery Co.,

PIANOS.

We have a few Pianos sent us on consignment, which we will sell CHEAP
British Columbia Stationery Co.,
Next door to Post Office.

"OBLITERATED" BALLOTS.

Report of the Committee of the House—Facts Ascertained.

Some days ago, in the House, Messrs. Beaven and Grant were speaking on the seniority of the two senior members for Victoria, and casually remarked that had it not been for the fact that the ballot papers used at the late election, some of which apparently had Mr. Beaven's name marked out, or "obliterated," that that gentleman would have again been at the head of the poll as he has been for many years. It was quite well known to many voters that the ballot papers were so printed that a line appeared to have been drawn through Mr. Beaven's name, and that electors were thereby deceived. There was no charge, or insinuation, of fraud on the part of any official; but when the remarks fell from the members named, the *junior* member for Victoria (by seven votes) felt impelled to resent the implied accusation, and, having "spread" himself on the point, he demanded an investigation. Well, a committee was appointed, and yesterday it reported—Messrs. Grant and Beaven presenting a minority report, which we append. The majority report does not differ very materially from the following:

The undersigned members of the committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the conduct of the last general election in the city of Victoria, and whether ballot papers were supplied to electors with a line apparently drawn through the name of the senior member (Mr. Beaven), and under what circumstances, beg leave to report:

1. That the ballot papers used at that election were printed at the government printing office and were bound or stitched together at Mr. Munro Miller's, in the presence of Mr. Wolfenden, government printer.

2. That the ballot Act, 1877, provides that the front and back shall be printed in a form as shown in the statute.

3. That the ballot papers so printed do not conform with the ballot paper in the statute, in that a black line about one inch long was printed upon the back of the ballot paper in such a manner that when heavily stamped, it shows through on the front of the ballot through Mr. Beaven's name.

4. That the line referred to appears to have been stamped on the back of the ballot paper heavier than a very similar line on the counterfoil, but the superintendent explains this in his own words in the evidence submitted.

5. That the superintendent of the printing office is of opinion that the line as printed on the back was stamped on all the ballots so printed for the city election about 1,900, but that his attention was not drawn to it until after the election.

6. That the Returning Officer states his attention was called to the line mentioned, during the polling of votes but he noticed it in the case of one ballot during the counting of the votes; that he was about to throw out this ballot on that account when his attention was called to the fact that the line was printed from the back.

7. That the returning officer produced seventeen ballot papers which had been left over, after the ballot papers used at the last election were bound, and which had been kept in the hands of the superintendent of the printing office by his advice. These ballot papers were examined by the committee and it was found that in several instances the line that had been printed on the back of the ballot paper showed more or less through the paper on a portion of Mr. Beaven's name.

8. The undersign submit that the facts disclosed are of such a serious nature as to necessitate immediate steps to prevent their reoccurrence.

(Signed) John Grant,
Robert Beaven.

Victoria, Feb. 26, 1887.

The gallant, but stupid, Theodore may put both reports in his pipe and smoke it, and be welcomed to all the comfort he can extract from them.

London Boodlers.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday George Howell, member for Bethnel Green, advanced Liberal, asked the government to assent to the appointment of a committee to inquire into the corrupt expenditures by the corporation of London on bogus meetings, the audiences at which were hired to be present for the purpose of defeating a bill for the reform of the London Government. Mr. Howell said he had seen documents which proved that the members of the corporation had diverted £20,000 of the public moneys in an effort to defeat a measure before parliament. Mr. Gladstone declared that the matter was of the greatest importance and that an inquiry must be granted in order to prove whether or not the greatest corporation in the country had misused its trust and adopted illegal methods to prevent public opinion or to control legislative action. Smith, first Lord of the treasury, without admitting the truth of the statement, assented to the appointment of a committee of inquiry.

The Government was loath to consent to the demand of the radicals in the house of commons for a committee to inquire into the charge that the London corporation was using public moneys in sham agitation against reforms, but it did not dare to refuse investigation. The sittings of the committee will be public. It is claimed there are abundant proofs that public moneys have been used in getting up bogus meetings and petitions, and it is asserted that in the corporation's accounts sum have been put down as having been paid to persons who have, in reality, no existence. The evidence, it is said, does not criminate the higher members of the corporation as individuals, although it shows that they assented to the general loose application of the city's funds.

Who is the Falsifier?

During the last provincial election contest it will be recollected that Mr. J. M. Duval played the "wedge" game very successfully against the interests of the opposition candidates. His conduct was regarded with suspicion by many, and especially so by those who knew him well. A gentleman, in addressing a meeting in the Philharmonic Hall stated that he had been informed, during a hurried visit to the mainland, that Mr. Duval had stated that he was now working in the interest of the government candidates. That statement Mr. Duval denied. He knew it was to be made, for he was so informed the day prior to the meeting. The gentleman in making the statement said that he would produce the proof, and that until then, as a matter of courtesy, he would accept of the denial. The following is his proof for the charge made its appeared on the 8th, a couple of days after it was made:

> New Westminster, July 8.—Duval stated that the Opposition had tried to shake them off; but they had failed, and THEY (Duval & Co.) WERE NOW DOING ALL THEY COULD AGAINST THEM. These are the words as near as I can recollect them. M. Pickers.

The above will suffice as a reply to the query asked by Mr. Duval as to whether the gentleman making the charge remembers it? That gentleman knew both Duval and Pickens. The latter in the presence of both ladies and gentlemen volunteered the statement. The public can now judge as between Messrs. Pickens and Duval. We pin our faith to the former and there will leave the "wedge" man to soliloquize with his own conscience—if he has any—as to the questionable part he played in that contest. Who, then, is the public falsifier and maligner?

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

NINETEENTH DAY.

Tuesday, March 1st.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p. m. Prayers by Bishop Cridge.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. Beaven presented a petition from the electors of Victoria, and Mr. Robson one, signed by 370 residents of New Westminster, in regard to the liquor traffic.

WAGON TIRES.

Mr. T. Davie moved the House into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering a bill to regulate the width of wagon tires. He proposed to confine the operations of the bill to Victoria and Esquimalt, unless the members for Cowichan and Saanich wanted it extended to their districts. He said it was estimated that $15,000 was lost to the district named by damage done to the roads from the use of narrow tires.

Seconded by Mr. Anderson.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said this question had been before the House every year since confederation, and it was one that was scarcely of sufficient importance for the House to entertain in committee. The bill was not wanted, and would be a detriment to the city and district. The adoption of such a law would be a hardship to those who owned wagons with narrow ties, and would be of little or no benefit to the roads.

Hon. J. Robson and A. E. B. Davie supported the motion. They thought broad tires the one thing the people were sighing for.

Messrs. Prior and Dunsmuir were willing to go into committee and discuss the bill, but would not pledge themselves to vote for it.

The motion was carried.

GAME.

Mr. Anderson introduced a bill to prevent trespass on enclosed lands in pursuit of game.

KOOTENAY RAILWAY.

Col. Baker moved: "Whereas a railway connecting with the Canadian Pacific at Golden City in the Kootenay District, and running from thence along the Upper Columbia and Kootenay Valleys, to a point at or near Joseph's Prairie, by St. Mary's River, would be the means of opening up a vast region exceedingly rich in mines and valuable timber, and would also open up to settlement the extensive agricultural and pastoral lands of the Upper Columbia and Kootenay Valleys; be it therefore resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Honor to urge upon the Dominion Government the policy and duty of undertaking the railway as a national work, or, at least, granting such liberal aid as will enable it to be carried out without imposing an undue burden upon the province." The mover, gave a graphic description of the principal characteristics of the Kootenay country, which he described as larger than England, and of great value from an agricultural and mineral point of view. The motion was seconded by Mr. Prior and carried.

HOMESTEAD.

Mr. T. Davie introduced a bill to repeal the "Homestead Amendment Act, 1883," and to make other provisions in lieu thereof," which was read a first time.

SHERIFFS SALE'S.

Mr. Higgins moved: That the House do resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the following preamble and resolution: Whereas the present method of informing the public of sales of property levied on by Sheriffs is insufficient, and calculated to entail serious loss on creditors as well as debtors; Be it resolved, that in the opinion of this House the Statute and Rules of Court bearing thereon shall be immediately amended, so as to insure due and proper notice of such sales.

Seconded by Mr. Thompson and carried.

The resolution was considered in committee, the following clause being added. —And that, also, the government be requested to enquire into the whole question of sheriff's and bailiff's charges and fees, and provide for a return being made in each case to some department of the government, so that the legislature can obtain full information upon the subject.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Hon. J. Robson presented the public accounts for the six months ending 31st December. He availed himself of the opportunity to defend himself and the printing department, which is under his control, against the charge of inefficiency.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the Provincial Secretary was nothing if not untruthful. The detailed statements of expenditures, as stated by that gentleman, had never been brought down to 19th Feb. The expense of the department had increased while its efficiency had decreased, since the Provincial Secretary had taken control.

ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. T. Davie said at this particular time the mainland members were anxious to go home and see to their cattle, and others were anxious to participate in the federal elections. He would therefore like to know if it would not be convenient to adjourn until after the elections.

Mr. Orr said if any adjournment was to be made it ought to be from Thursday night until Tuesday.

ESTATE J. C. HUGHES.

Mr. Ladner asked had any Crown grant been applied for by the late J. C. Hughes or his administrators, for the S. W. ¼ of section 16, Texada Island? If so, what amount of money has been paid as purchase money?

Attorney General Davie—Not for that particular ¼ section. The late J. C. Hughes made an application for a crown grant of the N. W. ¼ of section 4, Texada Island. The application was refused on the ground that the land had been sold in 1873 to one Henry Trim though under a wrong designation. Mr. Hughes paid $120 as full purchase money on his land, and a certificate of purchase was issued to him in error by the government agent at New Westminster. The latter was at once instructed to refund the money upon surrender of the certificate of purchase.

ROSS BAY SIDEWALK.

Mr. T. Davie asked if it was the intention of the government to cause a sidewalk to be laid to Ross Bay cemetery, in continuation of the sidewalk already laid by the corporation in that direction as far as the city limits?

Attorney-General Davie—The matter will be favorably considered.

AFTER THE $250,000.

Mr. Orr asked: Have any proceedings, and what, been taken by the government since the 25th January, 1887, to enforce the payment of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's bond for $250,000, dated November 26th 1885?

Attorney-General Davie—Yes, an action has been commenced and is being proceeded with.

ESQUIMALT SIDEWALK.

Mr. Prior asked: Is it the intention of the government to cause a sidewalk to be laid on the Esquimalt road, from the Halfway House to Esquimalt, in continuation of the sidewalk already laid from Victoria to the Halfway House?

Attorney-General Davie—That will be favorably considered.

THIRD READINGS.

The Supreme Court Procedure bill and the Cattle Ranges bill were read a third time and passed.

BALLOT ACT.

Mr. Higgins moved the second reading of the Ballot Act Amendment bill. He explained the main feature of the bill which was to provide for the counting of the ballots on the evening of the election, which would obviate the necessity of packing the boxes all over the country.

Mr. Orr suggested that a select committee should be appointed to prepare a general ballot act. The bill as introduced was a good one, but did not go far enough. The ballot boxes of New Westminster district were often stored up for a week before all were collected and counted.

Col. Baker said in his district some of the boxes had to go a five days' journey.

Attorney-General Davie said in some districts, where there was a sparse population, there were only a few voters at several polling divisions. If the ballots are counted in the division there would be no secrecy in the ballot, as it would be well known how each one voted.

Mr. Semlin agreed with the Attorney-General, that the underlying principle of the ballot, which was that of secrecy, would be destroyed if the count took place at the polling place.

Hon. Mr. Beaven pointed out that the plan of opening the ballot boxes on the evening of election, was contemplated when the act was introduced by him in 1877, but it was amended by the House for the reasons already stated. He was in favor of doing away with the numbering of ballots, which had been found useless. There should be some simple method for a recount, and it should not be possible for a voter to record his vote at more than one place. The question was a large one and should be taken up by the government.

The bill passed its second reading, and the House adjourned at 5:45.

TWELFTH DAY.

Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p. m. Prayers by Bishop Cridge.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Hon. Mr. Beaven pointed out that the first report of the public accounts was incomplete as printed. The documents as submitted by the committee had not been printed and the report was garbled. He specially referred to warrant 107. It was not an uncommon thing for the Provincial Secretary to bring down returns ostensibly complete from which important letters were omitted.

Hon. J. Robson said he knew nothing personally of the matter; if any change had been made it was between the Auditor and the Superintendent of the Printing office. He repudiated the insinuation that he had directly or indirectly tampered with the returns.

Mr. Orr said the material point was the omission of the dates which should be supplied.

Mr. Semlin pointed out that if the printer had the power to trifle with a portion of a report and suppress it, he had the power to suppress the whole of it.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Higgins presented petitions from Messrs. T. Murray and J. A. Innes.

REPORT.

Mr. T. Davie presented a report from the standing committee on railways reporting the preambles of the Kootenay and Arthabasca and Delta bills.

VANCOUVER.

Mr. Orr introduced a bill to amend the Vancouver Incorporation bill, which was read a first time.

ESTIMATES.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Robson it was ordered that the speech of the Lieut. Governor be taken into consideration on Thursday.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Ladner complained that the return brought down in respect to the Surrey bridge was incomplete. He knew of a letter on the subject, the original of which was in his hands, which was not included in the return. A letter written by John Robson to the reeve of Surrey, authorizing the construction of the bridge was read by him (Mr. L.), who claimed that when the correspondence was sent down it was garbling of the worst kind to omit one of the most important letters.

Mr. Orr said there could be no confidence in the correctness of returns in face of the facts just disclosed.

Hon. J. Robson said the letter was one written by the way side, when he was killing two birds with one stone in his district last summer.

GRANVILLE LOTS.

Mr. Orr moved: That an order of this House be granted for a return of all Crown grants issued by the Provincial government for lots in the town of Granville, Burrard Inlet, between the first of August, 1878, and the present date, with the amount date of payment, and to whom issued. Seconded by Mr. McLeese and carried.

SUMAS LANDS.

Mr. Orr moved that the order for the consideration of the report on Bill No. 7 be discharged, and the Bill re-committed for the purpose of striking out clause 3 and adding the following instead: "That upon the coming into force of this Act, the Chief Commissioner is hereby authorized to issue Crown grants to all settlers who have complied with the land regulations, at the rate of $1 per acre, and that the said money shall be kept in a separate account for dyking purposes within the limits of said lands."

THE B. C. MILITIA.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—Several communications have appeared in a morning newspaper of this city referring to the "apathy," "want of zeal," etc., of our able-bodied men for not connecting themselves with the existing (?) militia of this place. The same writers complain of a great number of members not taking enough interest or pride in their respective corps. Now, sir, these statements are to a certain extent true, but it would appear that the main cause rests with the administration. For instance, when I joined the artillery, upon examining my kit, I discovered that a very necessary portion of my uniform had been worn by some other warrior than myself, and were somewhat dilapidated. This happened three years ago, and although the garment in question is unfit to parade in no new ones are forthcoming. I understand that I am not the exception in this neglectful state of affairs, although I have informed the officer commanding.

A Warrior Bold.

Mr. Duncan's Indians.

A Washington dispatch says that the Secretary of the Treasury has received a letter from Mr. W. Duncan, as the representative of the Tsimshean Indians, a community numbering about 1000 souls, located at Metlakahla, B. C., near the Alaskan border, in which he says the community proposes to move into Alaska in a body at an early day, and asks that their belongings, consisting of houses, furniture, hunting and fishing gear, tools, personal effects, etc., be admitted to the territory free of duty. The department has granted the request.

Customs.

Collections at the port of Victoria for month ending 28th February, 1887:

Duties	$22,407.79
Miscellaneous	2,515.37
Chinese Immigration Act	528.50
	$25,451.66

The Vancouver Expedition.

The special constables engaged by Supt. Roycraft to proceed to Vancouver, will receive two dollars and fifty cents per day and an allowance of one dollar for board and lodging. The term of service is indefinite.

Chief Justice Dead.

San Francisco, March 2—Chief Justice Morrison, of the State Supreme Court, died this morning.

ANYONE Can earn from two to five dollars a day by soliciting subscribers for the New Ladies' Domestic Magazine to be published in January. It is the best household paper in Canada, subscription only 50c. per year; bound to sell. The publishers are determined to secure a circulation of 50,000 to start with, and will send the Magazine for a whole year and a valuable present for 25c. Just the off it, this offer remains good for 60 days only. Address
ADELBERT MILES, Business Manager,
jan 12 DAW St. Stephen, P. Q.

"ALMOST"

Given Away for 12 Months, and Premium Thrown in.

IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH A CIRCULATION of 100,000 copies a month of the LADIES DOMESTIC MAGAZINE, the publishers have decided to give a useful premium in addition to a mere subscription of this able and instructive SIXTEEN PAGE MAGAZINE to anyone sending 50c. before the 31st January. This Magazine is devoted to the interest of the Ladies; it is full of Instructions and general information combining selections from all the leading Magazines and Journals of Home and Abroad with originals subjects pertaining to Domestic affairs and the advancement and welfare of the Ladies throughout America. It is the Cheapest and Best publication of the kind in Canada. No Home should be without it, as every Miss, Maid and Mother will be delighted with its contents. Great inducements offered to those getting up Clubs. Beg, Ruggs, Boys, and Girls write for full particulars. From one to five dollars a day can be added to regular income by getting subscribers for this indispensible Magazine. Every family will want it and will have it as soon as they see the first issue, which will be distributed at the end of January. Send 50c. at once and secure the premium and start with our first issue. Remember 50c. per annum is the regular subscription. The above offer holds good until the 31st January only.
Address ADELBERT MILES, Business Manager, STANSTEAD, P. Q. Stamps taken.
dec 30 D and W

NOTICE.

Hardware Stock and Business for Sale.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, March 2nd, for the Stock and Goodwill of the business of the late A. B. Franken, situate on the corner of Store and Johnson streets, Victoria.

The stock comprises a miscellaneous assortment of Staple and Fancy Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, and offers a rare opportunity of obtaining a desirable stock and business. Tenders to be addressed to Mr. James Burns, Langley street; and the Stock List and Goods will be on view in the above store each day, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., from the 23rd inst. to the 1st of March.

TERMS—Half cash, with satisfactory security for balance, payable in three months. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. B. FRANKS.
Victoria, B. C., Feb. 22nd, 1887. feb22 10d W

Frank Hastings,

BLACK COLT, foaled April 10th, 1884, by Frank Hastings. Dam, Nora, by imported Top Gallant—the famous Kentucky Black Hawk horse—will stand for and serve a limited number of Mares this season.

AT SAANICH

In the early part of the week, and

IN VICTORIA,

At the Stables of Messrs. Jones & Redman, Johnson street, near Douglas, on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Frank Hastings has taken the first prize wherever exhibited, since he was foaled; and as a horse for general purposes he has but few equals. He is admired by all who examine him. Is sound in every part.

TERMS—Single service, $15, for the season, $25. CHARLES McGOHLICH, Proprietor.
feb21 D1w W3w

"ACME"

Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher & Leveler.

THE THREE OPERATIONS OF CRUSHING lumps, leveling off the ground, and thoroughly pulverizing the soil are performed at the same time. The entire absence of Spikes or Spring Teeth avoids pulling up rubbish. It is especially adapted to inverted sod and hard clay, where other harrows utterly fail; works perfectly on light soil, and is the only harrow that cuts over the entire surface of the ground.

G. T. CONFIELD, Cowichan, B.C.
Jany 28-wky Sole Agent for B. C.

Dr. SPINNEY

Multnomah Block, opposite Post office,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

TREATS with the same remarkable success as of old, ALL CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Correspondence solicited and prompt attention given thereto. Call, or write for pamphlet and list of questions. jdec1

THE ST. CHARLES.

C. W. KNOWLES, Proprietor.
Two Hundred Rooms. The Leading Hotel of the Northwest, corner Front and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. The house has just been thoroughly overhauled, from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointments. An Otis Elevator has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground. The St. Charles, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The Restaurant, in charge of Chas. Rickman, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the epicure. jdecf

CORBETT & MACLEAY,

IMPORTERS

And Wholesale Grocers, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon.
jmar4 D&W

J. McCRACKEN & CO.,

IMPORTERS,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 60, 62 and 64 North Front street, Portland, Oregon. jmar4

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

Wm. McKEON & SON, Prop'rs.

"American plan." In the most desirable first-class hotel in the city. Terms moderate.

Lulu Island.

Farms of 40 acres each at $20 per acre.

TERMS $1.00 per acre cash down balance in five years at 6 per cent.
See fixed time, about it. They have the large lists of property in a board of the exchange.
A. D. PIDDS, Victoria, B. C.
feb16 1m W

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, March 4, 1886.

CAPTAIN McCALLUM.

Who He Is—Where Came from—His Clubs and Regiment.

Capt. McCallum is a retired British officer, who has served his country for fifteen years; a member of the army and navy club of London, and whose name is to be found in the founders' list of the Anthropological Society, London; a brother of General Charles Campbell McCallum, of Linden House, The Park, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England; for fifteen years Judge Advocate of the ceded districts and northern division of India, and whose only son was killed with Hicks Pasha. The Captain was attached to the 51st Highlanders, and during one of Her Majesty's sojourns at Balmoral the gallant Captain had charge of the body guard which were retained at Her Majesty's Highland residence. He has been in this province now close upon two years. During his residence here he has ever been enthusiastic in his interest in the working classes. To his credit be it said he did not thrust himself upon the workingmen's associations in this city. They sought him. The Captain is a gentleman of pronounced convictions. He is a forcible, logical, trenchant orator, a gentleman of means, in the prime of life, and beyond the reach of "boodlers." By conviction he is an advanced Liberal and by voice and pen will do much to further a cause with which he has been associated for life. He is a member of the Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, London, and an intimate friend of Mr. Alexander McArthur, M. P. The Capt. shortly after his arrival in this city purchased property in the district as well as in the city. His residence in our midst is therefore permanent. Being a gentleman of progressive ideas his influence in our midst will be beneficial, to say nothing of the large annual expenditure he makes amongst our trades people.

A "Mail" Misrepresentation.

The political contest in British Columbia, the Toronto *Mail* says, is confined solely to the Chinese question. Our contemporary says: "In Victoria and on the mainland, the Chinaman is being cursed as an interloper, a leper, a machine without intellect, a being without morals, and so forth. A strange feature of the movement is the part played by one or two ministers of the gospel, who appear to think that the Chinaman, if left to make his way unmolested, would contaminate their flocks, the said flocks being composed, we assume, of guileless frontiersmen and pioneers, whose moral corruption by the heathen would no doubt be a catastrophe for the whole of Christendom. The storekeepers, it appears, are "all dead against" the Chinese, and everyone who wants to sell his goods exhibits in the window a ticket setting forth that he is anti, to the extent of refusing to employ or to trade with the hated 'Mongolian, "No saloon-keeper would give a Chinaman a drink of water if he were gasping," writes a Victoria correspondent; and the statement is without doubt true." All of which is about as far from the truth as the *Mail* could very well get.

Disgraceful.

The conduct of the *Colonist* in garbling Sir John's telegram to Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare is disgraceful in the extreme. It is in keeping, however, with the general policy of that journal. Caught in erasing dates and palming off as genuine, bogus telegrams, it now resorts to the contemptible trick, of omitting a vital point in a telegram sent to this city to bolster up the courage of the "boys," who are beginning to lose heart at the approaching doom of Sir John's government. It is even rumored that the organ is preparing to stand from under. It will be a question of dollars. Edgar balm catches the *Colonist* and its opinion everytime. Then look out for another flip. D. W. H. does not like to be in the cold shades of opposition. He has enjoyed the fat things of office too long to tolerate the idea of being thrown into the shady side of Dominion politics. It is inevitable, however, and he must be satisfied with the bed he has made for himself.

Throws Off the Mask.

Mr. J. M. Duval is the publisher of the *Industrial News*, a journal conducted *ostensibly* in the interests of the workingmen. In reply to a correspondent, he says he is supporting Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare, and that both gentlemen "know his reasons." A correspondent—a workingman of the city—pointed out that if this self-constituted champion of labor was sincere he would be found on the side of Mr. Robertson, a workingman, and of Captain McCallum, a sincere advocate of labor reform. The trouble is, Mr. Duval is not sincere; he is one of that class who trades upon a principle for the purpose of self-aggrandizment. When the opportunity arrives to put precept into practice, as in the present instance, the natural depravity of the masquerader is frequently found so strong that further dissimulation is impossible.

The Ballot Act.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to amend the Ballot Act in respect to the manner in which the ballots are counted. At present the ballot boxes are sealed up, immediately upon the polls closing, and are conveyed to a central point, where all the ballots for a district are counted by the returning officer. This is necessarily a slow process. It is proposed to give the deputy returning officers at each polling place the duty of counting the votes, and afterwards reporting the result to their chief. This is the method adopted in Ontario and under the Dominion Franchise Act, and is preferable to the present slow and unsatisfactory arrangement. The change will prevent the possibility of ballot box stuffing.

The Coming Senator.

Now that the appointment of Lieut.-Governor has been settled there is a vacant senatorship in this province. Some assert that ex-Lieut.-Governor Cornwall will be re-appointed; others advocate the claim of Mr. F. J. Barnard, who has rendered his party a loyal service and considers his claim one that cannot be overlooked. The friends of Mr. Dunsmuir predict that the coveted position will be given him as a public recognition of his services to the country in opening up and developing the coal mining industry as well as being president of the Island railway. The general consensus of opinion is that Mr. Cornwall has been fully rewarded for all the services he has rendered the country.

Who Is He?

Sheriff Sheehan, of Port Townsend, in response to a telegram from the sheriff of Pierce county, arrested a man on the North Pacific when coming to this city. When called upon to surrender all personal property he put up 50 cents in silver and $135 in gold coin, but when searched $100 in notes were found in his hip pocket, a $1000 note in his sock, and a check on the Bank of British Columbia for $4,000 in favor of Mrs. Jane Thompson, dated Victoria, B. C., December 10, 1885. One gold watch, one steel chain, one gold chain and one heavy gold ring were found concealed on his person. The total amount in silver, gold, bills and check was $5,185.50.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25.

The Speaker took the chair at 2:15 p. m.

Prayers by the Rev. Mr. Percival.

REPORT.

Mr. Baker reported from the Private Bills Committee that the rules had been complied with in respect to the petitions from the Vancouver city council for amendments to its charter and from the New Westminster and Southern Railway for incorporation.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Mr. Thompson moved: "Whereas the extension of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway to the northern end of Vancouver Island would be the means of opening up and settling a large extent of territory and developing its vast mineral, agricultural, and forest wealth, as well as the extensive and prolific fisheries abounding along its shores; And whereas in the event of war such extension would, by affording rapid communication and ready means of transport, become an important factor in protecting the valuable coal stores, the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Naval establishment at Esquimalt against a foreign enemy; Be it therefore resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Honor to urge upon the Dominion Government the policy and duty of undertaking the said extension as a national work, or, at least, granting such liberal aid as will enable it to be carried out without imposing an undue burden upon the Province."

Mr. Higgins seconded the motion, and advocated the appropriation of a considerable quantity of land to help in constructing the road.

Mr. Stenhouse said he rejoiced for many reasons that a move had been made in this important matter. The issues involved were not confined within the limits of Nanaimo or Comox. In the bosom of the North are teeming treasures that only await an avenue of communication to pour their generous tribute of wealth and sustenance over the wide expanse of the Province. An iron highway from south to north of this island—bulwark of the Dominion—would bring about a concentration of homesteads within easy reach of those valuable points where the approach of an enemy is most to be feared. In multiplying homesteads you multiply their defenders, and thus, from Nanaimo, from Comox, from the north, your railway would hail its impetuous legions against the first point from which their possessions or their interests were assailed. All this would oppose a barrier to invasion such as no other arrangement can possibly secure. And though unaccustomed as yet to arms, the men of Comox will be found in the van should the occasion unhappily arise. The martial spirit may be dormant, but it is there. This consideration of military expediency is the argument which will have the greatest weight with Her Majesty's Dominion government, and from that point of view the case was admirably presented in the resolution.

Hon. J. Robson said the proposed road was one of national importance. Its construction would enable the government to concentrate troops at the northern end of the island and to protect our valuable coal fields. As a local enterprise it would assist in opening up the fisheries.

Mr. Baker said if there was any person to attack on the northern part of the island the road would be of a strategical importance, and consequently it might be of use in the future. If national aid were given to the road, it would be a precedent for a similar expenditure on the mainland. The great benefit to be derived from the construction of the line was the introduction of the large capital required.

Mr. Croft supported the resolution on two grounds, first, because there was a larger area of agricultural lands on the northern portion of the island than was imagined, and secondly, because it would be of great benefit in case of war.

Hon. Mr. Beaven conceded the importance of a railroad to Cape Scott, and stated that it was not an unreasonable request to ask the Dominion government to subsidize this and other lines of railway in the province when the amount of aid granted to railways in the other provinces was considered. One of the difficulties to be met with was that sixty miles of the country through which the road would run had been given away to a company for the construction of the line to Nanaimo. The Dominion government would expect that the land through which the line would pass would contribute to the expense, but that was now impossible to the extent of sixty miles. The railway to Nanaimo and the C. P. R. had been constructed by Chinese labor, and in petitioning the Dominion government to subsidize a line to Cape Scott it should also be asked to prohibit the employment of Chinese. There was not another place on the continent of America where the results in developing and populating the country were so small as in British Columbia, where millions had been spent; hence we should take care in future railway construction that this foreign element was excluded. The mover was to be congratulated for bringing this motion forward.

Mr. Dunsmuir, speaking on the "give-away" said the boot was on the other leg; he was paying out month after month money for running the road, which some days did not pay the cost of the coal used. He did not wish to build another foot of road; any company could have the right of way through the Island Railway lands free of charge. He was very sorry he had ever touched the E. & N. R., and had he known before what he knew now he would not have taken the "give-away."

Mr. Turner agreed that every effort should be made to compel the Dominion government to do justice to the province in subsidizing railways.

Mr. Grant was always willing to encourage railways in any portion of the province and would support the resolution.

Mr. Prior also spoke in favor of the resolution, which was carried.

SCHOOL ACT.

Hon. Mr. Robson introduced a bill to amend the Public School Act, 1885, which was read a first time.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. Davie presented a petition of Mr. Lohse and others for a bill to apportion the funds of the old fire department of Victoria.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. Bole asked if it was the intention of the government to introduce during this session legislation to cancel the Crown grants numbered 91 and 98, issued to Donald A. Smith and Richard B. Angus, and dated 13th Feb., 1886?

Attorney-General—It is not.

Mr. Bole asked if it was the intention of the government to place a sum on the estimates for building a new Court House at New Westminster.

Attorney-General—It is not.

Mr. Bole asked if it was the intention to place adequate sums on the estimates to put in repair the road from New Westminster to Port Moody; the road from New Westminster to Vancouver?

Attorney-General—The matters will be duly considered.

Mr. Bole asked if it was the intention the Government during this session to bring down a measure for the abolition of imprisonment for debt?

Attorney-General—The subject is receiving consideration.

Mr. Semlin asked: What is the number of timber claims that have been applied for to date? How much of such applications have been granted, and to whom? What amount of revenue has been obtained from timber leases, and what amount from stumpage? How many timber inspectors have been appointed under the "Timber Act, 1884?" The names of such inspectors so appointed, and the districts for which they have been appointed?

Attorney-General—There are eight applications for timber leases and two applications for timber licenses which have been granted. The particulars of the leases and licenses which have been granted will be found in a return presented to the House on Tuesday, the 15th instant. Revenue from timber leases for 18 months ending 31st December, 1885—$8,432.96; revenue from timber leases for the same period—$600.94. Two inspectors have been appointed, viz.: W. S. Gore, surveyor-general of Vancouver Island, and Mr. Chas. Warwick, assistant commissioner for New Westminster district.

OKANAGAN RAILWAY.

The petition of the Okanagan Railway Co. was received.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Higgins presented the petition of John Nicholson and others.

TRUSTEES AND ASSIGNEES.

Mr. T. Davie moved the second reading of a bill respecting trustees and assignees for benefit of creditors. The bill was reported complete with amendments.

ABSCONDING DEBTORS.

The House went into committee on the absconding debtors' bill.

House adjourned until to-day.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p. m.

Prayers by Rev. Mr. Percival.

RETURNS.

Hon. Mr. Robson presented a return of free grants and partial free grants of lands.

PETITIONS.

The petition of John Nicholson, praying for pecuniary relief, was declared out of order by Mr. Speaker.

AN ANTI-CHINESE BILL.

Mr. Beaven introduced a bill entitled "An Act to amend the 'Companies Act, 1878,' so as to prevent Chinese from incorporating under its provisions, to prohibit their employment by an incorporated company, and for other purposes," which was read a first time.

ANIMALS AND BIRDS.

Mr. Vernon introduced a bill entitled "An Act for the better protection of certain animals and birds," which was read a first time.

POINT ROBERTS.

Mr. Ladner moved: "That whereas that piece of land situated south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, and known as Point Roberts, containing about four square miles of territory, is so isolated from the territory of the United States that the only means of communication by land is through British Columbia; and whereas during the summer great number of Indians and others congregate on this piece of land and cause great annoyance to the settlers in the vicinity of Fraser River, B. C.; therefore be it resolved, that His Honor the Lieut.-Governor be respectfully invited to have the adjustment of this matter placed before any commission that may be appointed to enquire into and settle the Alaska boundary, with a view of acquiring the aforesaid Point Roberts." The mover described the tract of land as "No Man's Land," and a great source of annoyance to the residents of Whatcom county, who were anxious to get rid of it. Sir John Macdonald had signified his willingness to exchange a piece of ground near the Alaska boundary for the ground in question, which was of no practical value to the U. S.

Mr. Orr seconded the motion. The worst characters on the coast, Indians from the Sound and from B. C., congregate at this place.

Mr. Bole said it was a well known fact that no man died in his bed at Point Roberts. The U. S. government did not consider the place of sufficient importance to establish a police station there, and its acquisition by our government would be of decided benefit to the whole community.

Hon. J. Robson was of opinion that the matter should be considered apart from the Alaska boundary question, as it was comparatively a small matter and might be settled sooner.

ESTATE OF J. C. HUGHES.

Mr. Ladner asked: What amount, if any, is now due to the estate of the late J. C. Hughes as coroner of New Westminster district?

Hon. J. Robson was not aware of any.

SWINE.

Mr. John introduced a bill to prohibit swine from running at large.

SUMAS DYKING ACT.

On the order of the second reading of the Sumas Dyking Act, Mr. Speaker rated, on the point raised by Mr. Beaven several days ago, that a private member could not introduce a bill affecting private interests.

Mr. T. Davie appealed from the decision of the Speaker to the House.

On the appeal of Mr. T. Davie against the ruling of the Speaker, on the bill to repeal the Sumas Dyking Act, a lengthy discussion ensued. Mr. Speaker ruled that a private member could not introduce a bill interfering with private interests, the effect of which was to throw out Mr. T. Davie's bill.

Messrs. Beaven, A. E. B. Davie, Semlin, Grant and others supported the ruling of the chair, while Messrs. T. Davie, Bole, Orr and Higgins opposed it. Mr. Bole was of opinion that a technicality should not prevent the legislature doing justice to the settlers, and Mr. Higgins thought it would be better to make a bonfire of "May," "Bourinot" and all the rules of the house.

On the question, "Shall the decision of the chair be sustained?" being put, the vote stood 13 ayes to 11 noes. The Hon. J. Robson, one of the representatives of the district interested, shirked the vote.

THIRD READING.

The bill respecting trustees and assignees for the benefit of creditors, and the bill regulating the practice of procedure of the Supreme Court were read a third time.

SUMAS DYKING ACT.

Hon. J. Robson's bill, to repeal the Sumas Dyking Act, in respect to that portion of the lands as are not affected by the dyke built at Matsqui, was read a second time and passed through committee without amendment.

CATTLE RANGES' BILL.

Mr. Allen's bill, to amend the act to provide for the better protection of cattle ranges, 1876, was considered in committee.

House adjourned until Monday.

THE POLITICAL COMBAT.

Meeting Last Evening in Esquimalt—A Successful Gathering.

Messrs. Fell, Humphreys and Robertson addressed the electors of Esquimalt at the Blue Ribbon hall last Friday evening. The hall was well filled and the meeting opened by the appointment of Mr. Muir to the chair. Mr. Fell was the first to address the audience. He commenced by remarking that those who had opposed him in his election for the mayoralty now came forward with objections to his candidature for the Commons, in consequence of his position as mayor. But he would tell the electors that the large cities of the east elected their mayors to parliament. The lord mayor of London was an M. P. If the electors sent him to represent them he would go armed in a double capacity which would add to his weight as their representative. The Dominion Government got the dock for 50 cents on the dollar and it ought not to be charged against us for it was a valuable property. The railway was of more benefit to eastern merchants than it was to us, and its cost of construction should not be set down against us. Beyond the solemn obligations which Canada was under to us she gave us nothing at all. The late representatives were hide-bound, and slavish supporters of Sir John Macdonald. During the four and a half years they had been representing us we heard nothing of them at Ottawa. We were continually in the dark as to their movements. We wanted representatives who could not be led by the nose. If the electors sent him to Ottawa he would endeavor to get all he could for the province. He would give Sir John a liberal support, so long as he continued to legislate in our favor. He would not go as a wooden man and if the electors sent him they would hear the voice of Fell ting through the House of Commons.

Mr. Humphreys was next called upon. He addressed himself to practical matters, and believed in dealing with what were our nearest interests first. He remembered when the present site of the dry-dock was called a cockle hole. The dock was now about completed and would prove a great benefit to the residents of Esquimalt. Although Dominion property, it was still Provincial property in a certain sense. Yet he did not approve of the transfer because it was not in the interests of the province to pass it into the hands of the Dominion Government. In the near future the drydock will prove itself to be of great use to the province, if the Dominion government pursue a wise policy in respect of the management. Dock rates should be reduced so low as to ensure the docking of ships here instead of at San Francisco. Australia and other mineral countries had expended large sums of money in the development of their mineral industries, and it was strange if we could not obtain similar appropriations from our own country. If elected he would endeavor, to the best of his ability, to fulfill the duty of a representative, and would give them no occasion to regret having placed their confidence in him.

Mr. Robertson was the next speaker. He said it was the first time he had the pleasure of standing before an audience at Esquimalt. It was 25 years since he first landed there, and believed a great future was in store for that locality. He thought the dry dock should be enlarged so as to accommodate the largest ship that was likely to come on this coast. The Dominion government allowed foreign vessels to be sold here at a low tariff, which was prejudicial to the interests of the ship-builders of the province. It was to the welfare of this class of interests that the tariff should be increased. He was a practical worker himself and had carried on extensive explorations on the island and mainland with important results. His idea was that those who could direct capital to mining industries in the province should be sent to Ottawa. As a new country, we were entitled to liberal consideration at the hands of the Dominion government, and should be represented by practical men. He pointed out the advantages to accrue to Victoria by the construction of a railway from Bentinck Arm to Cariboo. He would give close attention to Indian affairs, and would see the Songish reserve was properly dealt with. He believed in growing our own public officials. We had the material and it should be encouraged. He would also endeavour to have a life saving station established on the west coast, and telegraphic communication with Cape Flattery. The importance of these institutions could be seen from the number of wrecks which had occurred there. Besides it was the centre of our seal fishing industry. He wanted a more equitable and judicious land policy. He would also give his attention to the Behring Sea difficulty. Working men had been swindled by the franchise; some 500 names were left off the list. He was in favor of manhood suffrage. If elected he would be faithful to those who elected him, and would do his duty to the whole country. A vote of thanks was tendered to all the speakers, and with a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting closed.

THE FUR TRADE.

Annual Sale of the Hudson Bay Co.'s Furs.

The opening of the annual fur sale of this company in London recently gave promise of higher prices for furs and larger profits for stockholders. The opening sales were those of beaver furs, and in the course of the first day an advance of 25 per cent. in prices was reached. Last year prices ranged 28 per cent. in advance of the preceding year, and the recent advance consequently places prices 53 per cent. ahead of those ruling two years ago. In connection with the advance it is stated that private stocks of furs are very small everywhere. The catch made by the company during the year was fully up to the average. Under the circumstances the prospects of large dividends to stockholders are encouraging. The following is a table of profits and dividends paid each year since 1881:

	Profits on furs.	Dividends.
1881-82	£93,189	14s.
1882-83	88,497	12
1883-84	130,217	22
1884-85	42,304	Passed.
1885-86	74,870	15

Two striking features will be observed in the above table—one, the extreme fluctuations both of the profits on furs and the dividends paid; the other, the close correspondence between the two sets of fluctuations. The dividends rise and fall almost step by step with the results of the fur sales. The Hudson Bay Company's capital, as given by the London *Financial News*, is divided into 100,000 shares, and every £5000 of profit earned means a shilling of dividend, allowing about 15 per cent. for expenses. In 1883-84 the company had its golden year, when prices advanced 60 per cent. on beaver and proportionately on smaller skins. This nearly doubled the yield of the sales, and made a profit of £130,000, against £88,000 in the preceding year. Immediately after it came one of the worst seasons in the company's record. Prices fell 25 per cent. on beaver, and from 30 to 50 per cent. on other kinds. This reduced the profit on fur trading to £42,000, enough to have paid 6s. or 7s. per share, but the directors recommended that the balance should be carried forward. In 1885-86 there was a sharp recovery, the rise averaging 28 per cent. overhead. This made a difference of over £30,000 in the fur profits, raising them to £74,000. The directors, utilizing part of the balance brought forward from 1885, now divided 15s. per share. The total return to the shareholders in the five years was 63s. per share, which, on £12 shares, represents 25 per cent., or at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the fur trading account alone.

FROM ALASKA.

Latest Intelligence—Important News from Yukon—Frozen to Death.

The steamer Idaho arrived from Alaska last Friday, at 10 o'clock a. m. Among the passengers were Judge Williams of Sitka, and fourteen others.

The Aberdeen Packing Co. has selected a site for a cannery at Garnet Creek, mouth of the Sticken river, and half a dozen men are now engaged in erecting the buildings. The lumber will be brought from How-can saw mill. Mr. B. A Seaborg, of Ilwaco, W. T., president of the company, came down on the Idaho and will return again on the April boat.

COLD WEATHER.

The Idaho had a remarkably pleasant trip for the season. The weather was cold with a great deal of snow. At Wrangel it was 4° below zero, at Juneau 12° below, and at Chilcat 30° below. The cold was the severest ever known to white residents.

STARVED AND FROZEN.

The Alaska *Free Press*, for copies of which we are indebted to Capt. Carroll, publishes the following: On the 23d of January a Chilkoot Indian found a white man and an Indian in a starving and frozen condition, about seven miles above Healy & Wilson's store, on the trail leading to the Yukon. The Indian who was but a boy, showed his heroic courage, and between packing the white man on his back and hauling him on a sled, finally succeeded in getting the famished and frozen man down to the store, where he was taken care of by Mr. Wilson. Upon their arrival there, but very little life was left in the white man, but from what conversation Mr. Wilson was able to get out of him, he stated that he had been

FIFTY DAYS

making the trip out from Stewart river, having left there in December in company with an Indian named "Bob." They had three dogs and one sled. Two of the dogs gave out on the lakes, and the men then traveled on snow shoes to the summit, near which they built a snow-house, which they occupied for four days, through incessant storms and intense cold. Upon the fifth day they abandoned their snow house, leaving every thing behind, and were found five days after by the Indians, having been the whole of the five days making 32 miles. The white man died at Mr. Wilson's 36 hours after his arrival. Before he passed away he told Mr. Wilson that he left a lot of letters and gold dust at the abandoned snow house, the principal portion of which was for Mr. McQuestin. He also stated that there were about one hundred men near Stewart river, and that there was

A BIG EXCITEMENT

among them over the discovery of coarse gold on Seventy-mile creek, and that his main object was to reach San Francisco before Mr. McQuestin left there. As he did not expect to die he did not give his name. Mr. Wilson sent out a party in search of the "cached" valuables, which had to return on account of the severe storm. Mr. Bowell, of Juneau, thinks the white man was one Tom Williams. Nothing definite could be obtained from the dying man in regard to the richness or extent of the "strike," as he stated that he was on a secret mission, but, however, that it had been found, and that one of the object of his coming out was to induce Mr. McQuestin to take in a large stock of goods for the miners. From what he said, all are lead to believe that when the mail is found it will disclose what all have been looking for—the biggest "find" of the Northwest. Everybody who knows anything about the country says it is there, and that time is bound to show it up.

DEATHS.

Patrick Corcoran, a resident of Alaska for many years, and at one time a Cassiar miner, died at Juneau on the 3rd inst., aged 51 years. Robert Nunino, another pioneer, died on the 16th, aged 52 years. He was a native of Peterboro, Ont. Wm. Campbell, the man who was injured by a premature explosion at the Treadwell mine, also succumbed a few weeks ago.

BULLION.

The Idaho brought down $60,000 in gold, the product of the Treadwell mine.

Facts from the Blue Books.

British Columbia, in customs duties, contributes a larger per capita sum to the Dominion Treasury than any other province in the Dominion. Ontario's rate is $3.75; Quebec, $3.60; Nova Scotia, $4.00; New Brunswick, $4.61; P. E. Island, $1.75; British Columbia, $13.77; Manitoba, $9.80.

AS AN EXPORTER.

British Columbia exports amounted in 1882, to $53.42 per head of her population; Ontario, $20.59; New Brunswick, $22.92; Manitoba, $8.32; Prince Edward Island, $17.01.

IN IMPORTS

The balance is slightly against us. Our position in this respect is different to that of any other province in the Dominion. Notwithstanding such a favorable showing as the above the expenditure of public money in British Columbia by the Conservative Government is so insignificant that in 1885 Victoria's harbor was allowed the munificent (?) sum of $8.25. Who but our representatives are responsible for such a showing? While Victoria has contributed many millions, in return she has received but a few hundreds. Will the electors look complacently at such an unfair treatment and submit for another term of five years to this worse than ridiculous system of spoilation and plunder?

Vancouver's Celebration.

The Vancouver City Council has set apart the 17th of June for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee and the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It was also resolved that as the Provincial Legislature is about to make an appropriation for the purpose of recognizing the jubilee in a befitting and lasting manner (to be expended in the building of a hospital) a petition be presented to the government praying that such hospital be erected in the city of Vancouver.

The Sealing Difficulty.

The London *Times* has a telegram from New York which states: The *Star* says that although Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State, has not yet announced that the Canadian sealing vessels were unlawfully seized off Seal Island, it learns on very good authority that a decision in this sense would shortly be given, and that damages for the seizure would be paid by the United States Government. It is understood that this is the opinion of Mr. Garland, the Attorney-General.

Committed for Trial.

One of the four Indians arrested for the murder of Indian Bill, on the Port Moody road, named Jim Williams, has been committed for trial. The other three Indians were discharged. Victor Joe and Louie French swear that they saw the prisoner knock the murdered man down and repeatedly kick him and strike him on the forehead.

DRIVING OUT CHINESE.

The Citizens of Vancouver Attack and Maltreat Chinamen.

Frightened for Their Lives They Take to the Woods and Water.

A mass meeting of the workingmen of Vancouver was held on Thursday evening to consider what action should be taken in reference to the Chinese who had arrived to clear the Brighouse estate. The city hall was crowded and stirring speeches were made. At its close, some one proposed immediate action, to which there was a unanimous response. The *News*, to which we are indebted for this account, describes the subsequent proceedings as follows: Instantly the people were on their feet and hurrying down the stairs. On emerging from the door of the building the crowd proceeded along Powell street towards the western end of the city, shouting loudly as they went past the site of the burned cannery, down the sides of the bluff and thence along the shore of Coal Harbor to the point on the water's edge where the Chinese were known to be camped. The trail was an exceedingly rough one, running down steep ravines, over trees, stumps and along the edge of chasms many feet deep. One or two lanterns were used by the crowd, which trudged its way through the snow with remarkable rapidity, those in the front calling frequently to the others in the rear to make haste. When within a few hundred yards of the Chinese camp a shout was raised and a run made for the spot.

ATTACK ON THE CAMP.

On arriving at the Chinese camp, which lies about a mile west of Granville street, past the C. P. R. grade, the mob immediately surrounded the shanties and amidst howls and yells commenced the work of seizing the Chinamen. A number got away in spite of their efforts to surround them. Those who were caught were in some instances badly kicked by some of the crowd, and then ordered to pack up and leave, in which they were assisted in no gentle manner. Immediately afterwards when the Chinamen were gathered together the work of demolishing their camp began; the shanties were pulled to the ground, their boxes and outfit smashed and their bedding thrown into the fires. Shortly after the main part of the work was over and the mob was about to escort the Chinamen from the scene of their intended labors, the whistle of the Chief of Police Stewart sounded and he and Superintendent Roycraft arrived and ordered the Chinamen back to a roofless shed under which a few of them had been camped. They at first demurred but on the assurance of the Chief that no harm would reach them went.

PROTECTING THE CAMP.

Superintendent Roycraft and Chief Stewart then took up their position beside the fire in front of the Chinamen facing the crowd, and by the gallant front and unwavering pluck shown by them held the whole at bay. On seeing the new turn affairs had taken and that now it would be the law they had to face, the crowd climbed up from the bluff and held a short meeting. After a good deal of talking someone from the crowd called out in a loud voice: "Who says the Chinamen must go?" All in favor say. From three hundred throats the answer came as one voice and a tremendous "Aye" rent the air. A hush fell on the crowd for one moment and again a voice rang out: "Who says the police must go home?" Again "Aye" was shouted, but this time the cry was much diminished in strength. Again the voice rang out, "Come on and drive them out." A general move was then made down the bluff, but the people on getting close to the shed, gradually weakened and finally came to a stop, evidently not wishing to attack the law in person. Nothing more was done by the crowd further than to throw snow on the fire or at the Chinamen, and every now and then given vent to a cheer. Eventually the people left the spot in groups of half a dozen or so, and returned to the city.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

During the first part of the scare the majority of the Chinamen made their escape to the bush but a few took to the water and remained there for some time and when taken out were almost dead from exposure to the frosty air and chilling water. Of the twenty-four Chinamen who arrived yesterday only sixteen turned up after the affair was over they having evidently made their escape to some habitation of their countrymen in the city.

At 11:30 the same night the cry of fire was raised in the city, when it was found several Chinese cabins were found on fire. The cabins were empty, the Chinese having fled.

TRANSFERRING AN EYE.

Unique Surgical Operation—Rabbit's Eye in a Man's Head.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—There has just been tried in this city for the first time the experiment of transferring the eye of a living rabbit to the head of a living human being, viz., Charles A. Williams, city editor of the Minneapolis *Tribune*. Dr. C. H. May, of this city, performed the operation on February 1st, assisted by Dr. Gruening, Dr. Wilmer, of Mount Sinai hospital, half a dozen medical students and a professional nurse. On the second day when the bandages were removed there was observable a slight haziness upon the corner of the rabbit eye, and the fourth day Williams was able to roll his eyes naturally and simultaneously, proving that muscular attachment had been perfected. On the evening of the eighth day there was a slight discoloration and moisture on the bandage which indicated a rupture of the corneа. This enlarged, and on the next day nearly all the coloring matter of the iris had run out. Nothing was left then but to remove the rabbit's eye, and Williams will, in a few days, have a glass eye put in and go home.

Mortuary Statistics.

Dr. Milne, who has charge of collecting the Dominion mortuary statistics for this city, has laid on our table a copy of the monthly statistics for January. The deaths from typhoid fever were 1 male and 1 female; constitutional diseases, 1 male; local diseases, 5 males and 8 females; development, 1 male and 1 female; violent deaths, 8 males. Making a total of 16 males and 11 females for the month, a grand total of 27.

Appointments.

Yesterday we announced the appointment of Senator Nelson to the Lieut.-Governorship of this province. It is now stated that Sir Alex. Campbell has been appointed Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, and that the Hon. John Beverley Robinson will be made High Commissioner to London. Many consider these somewhat sudden appointments as indicating a feeling of insecurity on the part of the government for their positions.

Death of Mrs. Crocker.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Mrs. Jennie M. Crocker, wife of Colonel Charles F. Crocker, died in childbirth to-day at her residence in this city. She was aged 28 years.

BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

DIVERS' WORK UPON THE CARGO OF THE STEAMSHIP OREGON.

A Badly Shattered Vessel—Difficult Conditions for Work—How Men Fell at Twenty Fathoms Deep and Are Sometimes Paralyzed.

Mr. I. J. M. Merritt, Jr., son of Capt. Merritt of the Coast Wrecking company, by whom the salvage was effected, narrating the story of the divers' work on the Oregon, the other day, said:

"The Oregon lay in twenty fathoms of water. There is a popular idea that the agitation of the sea by storms is quite a shallow effect. But it doesn't take much of a storm to make itself felt sixty feet down, where the Oregon lay, as our livers were fully satisfied. And, though it was possible to see dimly outside the hull, the darkness in the hold was perfect, so that the difficulties under which the divers worked were great. Nevertheless, it did not take them long to find out that the Oregon was a very badly shattered vessel.

"The salvage of the cargo of the Oregon was one of the greatest pieces of work of the kind ever performed not so much on account of the depth of the water as because of the locality and the steady continuance of the work, often under exceedingly adverse circumstances. Lots of divers go down twenty fathoms for a few minutes at a time on some quick job, but staying down at that depth and working is quite a different matter. Some of our divers stayed down forty-five and even sixty minutes, but the usual time was from thirty to forty minutes. As a rule, we did not allow them to stay down as long as they wished to after they had become accustomed to the work, for there was always the danger that if a man was too long subjected to the pressure of sixty to sixty-two pounds to the square inch—that had to be maintained at that depth—it might break him all up for several days.

CASES OF PARALYSIS.

"'How break him up?' Well, it seemed to paralyze them. Sometimes a man would come up with no control at all of an arm or a leg. It would hang as if dead. In a few days it would come all right, but the sensation, while it lasted, must have been rather disquieting. Then, when there was not actual paralysis of one or more limbs there were apt to be sharp pains and aches. Some of the men who started in diving there could not stand the work and had to give it up, but those who stuck to it seemed to grow accustomed to it, and did not complain at all after a little while. But they were an exceptionally good lot of men, and we took the best possible care of them. When a man would come up and his helmet and armor were taken off, he would be thoroughly rubbed all over, walked up and down the deck for a little bit, get a good drink of brandy, and then be laid down to sleep for an hour, when he would be quite fresh and ready to go down again. Two would go down while one was resting.

"We had altogether fourteen divers when we started, but half a dozen of them could not stand the work, and our average force of divers was eight. They worked in two separate and entirely distinct expeditions, each of which had a schooner to operate from, and there was also a steamer to take care of and tend them. When the weather was so violent that it was impossible to work on the wreck the steamer would tow the schooners into Fire Island inlet to wait for more propitious skies. But the distance was so great, involving so much loss of time in going to and fro, that we only left our ground when the necessity was most imperative. Often we took in cargo when the schooners were pitching and rolling with such violence in the angry waves that they were taking water over their rails on alternate sides at every roll. Perhaps we even took some desperate chances, but we had to do so or suffer interminable delays. As it was, we have had to lose as much as three weeks at a stretch, waiting for a change in the weather.

FAIRLY SWARMED WITH FISH.

"'Sharks?' Oh, yes, we saw sharks there, but they did not make any trouble. Of course it makes a man feel a little uncomfortable away down in the sea, to have a great shadow gliding over him and know that it is made by a huge ravenous fish, that could bite him in two if it dared and considered it worth while. But the sharks are more afraid of the divers than the divers are of the sharks. A real diver isn't afraid of a shark. Only the divers who dive about gin mills have the terrible shark experiences. Aside from sharks, the water about the Oregon wreck fairly swarmed with fish. There were myriads of them; good big ones and excellent eating too, as we found, but I don't remember their names.

"'Accidents?' No. With experienced skill, conscientious care, and intelligence in conducting diving operations they need not be attended with any more danger of accident—or not much more at least—than any heavy work on land. Our powerful air pumps, driven by steam, forced the air into tanks, whence it was admitted to the divers' hose by a nicely regulated system of gauges and cocks that controlled the pressure to a nicety, and that was all under the care of experienced and very careful men, in whom the divers below had the utmost confidence. It is a great help to a diver to have his mind clear of all anxiety about what is going on up at the pumps. He knows then that all he has to look out for is to take care that his hose and life line do not get entangled and that he does not himself get jammed among the cargo. Very often we had to have one man on deck to attend to the hose and life line of another at work in the hold five fathoms below, to see that the strong current did not sweep them away to where they would be entangled and perhaps injured. There were hand air pumps as well as the steam ones, connected up and ready for action at any moment if anything should happen, and the pressure was always carefully regulated according to the depth at which the divers were accurate, knowledge of their movements being transmitted by signals on the life line. No signals except for air are ever sent by the hose.—New York Sun.

England's Fruit Supply.

English farmers find that it does not pay to grow fruit for the London market. In Belgium it does not pay; and enormous quantities of the fruit which has been so plentiful in the metropolis this autumn has come from Flanders, and even from the more distant Ardennes and the Condroz. Namur is the great collecting center for the fruits of the valleys of the Meuse and the Sambre. There quite a number of exporters have headquarters; and they have this autumn been purchasing from the farmers and peasants plums at a fraction over a farthing per pound, while even the splendid apples grown in the romantic country between Namur and Dinant have been bought in large quantities at a penny a pound.—St. James' Gazette.

A Music Reader's Reply.

One Gordon, a vocalist of the last century, vainly strained Handel's accompanying badly, and added that he would jump upon the harpsichord and smash it if the composer did not change his style.

"Let me know when you will do so," said the cross master, "and I will arrange the it. I am sure when Apollo will come to see you among the will come to hear you sing."—The Argonaut.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, March 4, 1887.

A BOLD DEFENDER.

The *Colonist* had the boldness to challenge the statement made by Capt. McCallum in his address at the Victoria Theatre last Wednesday night, charging Mr. E. F. Burns, ex-M. P., and member elect for Gloucester, N. B., with having received a substantial recognition for his services and loyalty to his party at Ottawa. Mr. Burns' transaction is regarded as one of the worst of the whole of the railway "boodle" transactions. It is charged against Mr. Burns that he is the owner of eleven-twelfths of the stock of the Caraguit (New Brunswick) railway, which the government has subsidized in a total sum of $176,000! *Mr. Burns never invested a single dollar of his own money in the enterprise* He got $3,000 per mile from the Provincial government and $3,200 per mile out of the Dominion exchequer. In the last session of the Dominion Parliament he was successful in carrying through another subsidy to the extent of $3,200 for an additional ten miles. We refer the *Colonist* to page 323, May 28, of the Journals of the House of Commons for 1886, and the fourth item in the subsidies grant. Mr. Burns always voted "straight" with the government. He knew on which side his bread was buttered. He, however, was only one of the many who participated in the railway boodle transaction, by which many millions, the money of the heavily taxed electors of the Dominion, was thus voted to enrich political favorites and put large sums of money into the pockets of government supporters and their friends outside the House of Commons. Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare endorsed the railway boodle policy of the government. They endorsed millions to be distributed in the eastern provinces; but while acting thus generously towards other provinces what did they achieve or accomplish in procuring for Victoria, her harbor or the province generally? Will they, or the claquers, please enlighten an enquiring public on the subject?

Another case of "boodleism" is that of Mr. Henry Nicholas Paint, ex-M. P. for Richmond, Nova Scotia. This gentleman was a supporter of Sir John Macdonald's government believed in his general and "boodle" policy. Mr. Paint, notwithstanding the fact that he "desired universal suffrage for males in a modified sense," like unto his comrade, Woonworth, of Westmorland, another hero in the boodle brigade, was left at home by his former constituents. Mr. Paint, as Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare will testify, was most indefatigable in his efforts as a railway promoter, as well as a supporter of the government. Mr. Paint, however, never lost sight of the main chance, and took precious good care of his "bag" whilst the spoils were about to be divided. From copies laid before the Commons of letters written by this gentleman we learn that on the 7th of March, 1884, he stated that he had railway claims for $72,000, in which "there are a number of "influential members of the House "interested," and "we are all combining to press these claims to the "front." On 14th May, 1884, he wrote: "I have some lands in which "I have an indirect interest in the "direction of where the new line of "railway is to pass in Cape Breton." On the 25th of May he wrote: "The "railway must pass through lands in "which I have an indirect interest." On the 24th June he wrote: "I have "always hoped that my position in "the House of Commons might help "me out; if pressed, it might not." On July 2nd he wrote: "If you take "into consideration the land, I will "do my utmost to engineer the rail-"way through it; it might be the "best solution." The convenience of the public, the claims of commerce, the interests of his constituents were of no account with Mr. Paint.

We rejoice to learn that he was another of that notorious band, who prostituted their position as members of parliament to further their own selfish ends, for which the people have said we have no further use for you, and that the place in the Commons which once knew such, and their affinities, will hereafter know them no more forever. Such, nevertheless is the inevitable fate in store for every one who betrays the sacred trust reposed in him by his fellow men. Over and above these as the principal actors in the play are the members of the cabinet and the government who connived at such gross irregularities, and the Conservative party who condoned the great wrongs inflicted by such men upon the country. Amongst those winking at these and similar acts of plunder were the representatives from British Columbia.

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

Discussing the retaliation measure passed recently by Congress, *Bradstreet's* says that there is not very much to be said. The President, it is understood, is desirous that legislation upon the fisheries question shall be definite and as free from ambiguity as possible. For example, he is anxious that legislation upon the subject should state definitely whether railroads and other carriers should be included in the prohibition. Mr. Manning, in his letter to the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, has suggested a measure which probably meets the demands of the President in this respect. It is, in the main, similar to the bill already reported by the House Committee. It provides that whenever the President shall be satisfied that vessels of the United States are, by British or Canadian authority, denied or abridged in the enjoyment of rights or privileges to which they are entitled, he shall have power to close all the ports of the United States against any and every vessel owned wholly or in part by a subject of Great Britain and coming or arriving from any port or place in the Dominion of Canada or the Island of Newfoundland, except vessels in distress or needing repairs or supplies. Vessels thus excluded and attempting to enter the ports of the United States in violation of the act are to be subject to seizure and forfeiture. The act further gives the President power to prohibit the entry of any goods, wares or merchandise, or any locomotive, car, or other vehicle from the Dominion of Canada into any collection district of the United States, giving him power to apply the prohibition to any part or all of the things named, and subjecting to seizure and forfeiture any of the same brought or attempted to be brought into the United States in violation of the act. This act is regarded as too sweeping by many among the senators, but it is believed that it will be supported by the administration party in the House. In that case there will be two measures before Congress, because the Senate will doubtless support the Edmunds bill, and—for the time, at least—legislation will be checked. A conference may then be necessary to dispose of the matter, and by that time some further developments in the international discussion of the dispute may have taken place. By that time also there may have been time for Congress to think with more calmness about the retaliation proposed and what it involves. It is worthy of notice that already some of the Senators are expressing the opinion that a bill authorizing the President to shut out Canadian fish is all that would be necessary.

BRIBES TO MINISTERS.

The Tories were the first and only ones to introduce the vicious and corrupting system of bribing ministers of the Crown: to buy their influence with gifts, purses and family settlements. Those who seek for improper favors in their dealings with the Ottawa Government have various ways of securing them. Some establish or get control of a newspaper, and command and use much undue influence. Others contribute a share of their profits to election corruption funds. The bolder operators deal directly with the heads of departments, and pay money to ministers themselves, or to trustees for their families. Sir John Macdonald, as first minister of Canada, inaugurated this gross system of bribery, by submitting to be the recipient from contractors, office seekers and sycophants, of the large sum of eighty thousand dollars in the shape of a settlement upon himself and family. He and his friends had previously accepted $360,000 from Sir Hugh Allan for a government contract, but their excuse then made was that it was not for personal uses, but only to corrupt the electors with. The $80,000 did not go to buy votes but to purchase the Premier. The subscriptions to this fund were by no means thrown away. Sir David Macpherson acted as treasurer and collector. He was made Speaker of the senate, cabinet minister and K. G. M. C. The Northern Railway gave $2,500, both illegally and corruptly. They owed a large sum to the government, and next session Sir John agreed to settle this debt at an enormous reduction. He actually had a bill brought in for the purpose, but too late in the session to pass, in the face of vigorous opposition from Mr. Mackenzie, who, when he came to power, secured half-a-million more for the country than Sir John had agreed to accept. But a gift blindeth the eye.

The example of accepting a money bribe or testimonial, which was set by the Premier, was naturally followed by his colleagues. Sir Hector Langevin, as Minister of Public Works, was not above accepting a purse of twenty thousand dollars subscribed largely by contractors with unsettled claims against his Department. Of course the claims have since been all agreeably settled.

To this fund Mr. Robert Dunsmuir was a substantial contributor, if we mistake not. Next, we have Mr. Corrigan receiving a present of a house and its furniture from government contractors and civil servants. No doubt any who refused to subscribe were reported to the Minister, and, if they have been made to suffer, can we be surprised?

Will Victorians submit to be ruled by men who prostitute their power and patronage to feather their own nests? England would not tolerate it for a day in a public man, and even New York aldermen are sent to the State's prison for less offences.

A STARTLING FACT.

As we have already stated not only are Victorians the most heavily taxed people in the Dominion but they also receive the most unjust treatment at the hands of the parent government, as is evidenced by the expenditure of $8.25 on Victoria's harbor for the year 1885. We are also heavily taxed to assist in bringing foreigners, as competitors to our already not fully employed nor over well paid workingmen. There was a time when all classes of workers could find ready employment here. But many years ago the labor market, in respect of various trades, became overstocked, and the only demand was for agricultural laborers and domestic servants. The rapid progress of invention in the last six or seven years, notably the perfecting of the self binder, has enabled the farmer to get along with far less help than before. But, through all the changes in our social state, Toryism has learned little or nothing. Long after the necessity for expenditure on immigration had lessened, the expenditure increased, merely because the habit had been acquired of spending on this branch. When a Reform Government came in the policy of securing those who would be immediate or prospective settlers and land holders was rigorously adhered to and the expenditure was greatly reduced. But when Toryism resumed sway, not merely was the old increase of expenditure adhered to, but it was improved upon because this branch of expenditure was found to be a perfect mine for the boodlers and the boys. The leading Tory newspapers of the whole country were liberally subsidised and kept in ecstacies of delight over the policy of the party and the administrative record of the department by judicious expenditure under this head. The following table of expenditure for "Immigration and Quarantine" will show how differently this trust was administrated under Tory and under Liberal rule:

FIRST PERIOD OF TORY RULE.

Year ending 30th June.	Amount per year.
1868	$ 60,396
1869	93,147
1870	71,934
1871	71,790
1872	138,966
1873	287,368

UNDER LIBERAL RULE.

1874	$318,572
1875	302,770
1876	335,845
1877	353,951
1878	180,691

SECOND PERIOD OF TORY RULE.

1879	$212,224
1880	0 518'75
1881	106,781
1882	253,061
1883	437,734
1884	575,826
1885	506,408

This enormous increase, from $60,000 in 1868 to over half a million dollars in 1885, is itself enough to condemn this government. No wonder the organized labor associations utter loud protests. A great portion of this money goes to assist in the work of debauching the public press and the electorate, and all honest men should join with the wageworkers, who find "assisted" competitors in the field against them, to turn out the rascals who have been guilty of this gross extravagance and corruption.

RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

In referring to the new intercourse and retaliation legislation lately introduced into and passed by the United States Congress and House of Representatives, the Chicago *Tribune* believes that there has not been sufficient attention paid to reciprocity as a preventive measure. The House has its bill, the Senate has its bill, and now comes the Secretary of the Treasury with another bill, which is assumed to reflect the sentiment of the administration. They do not differ substantially, but neither of them touches the question of a complete reciprocity. In his review of the subject, accompanying the bill, Mr. Manning indirectly and sentimentally alludes to the results of such a policy in the following language: Had the most northern colonies, anticipating then the inevitable hour, along with us cut off and released to her thenceforth separate and insular fortunes the parent State, the whole continent of North America from sea to sea, and from its northern gulfs, would now be joined in one indissoluble union of indestructible States; and the political line of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, with the geographical boundary of the five great lakes and their river, instead of being marked by suspicious revenue officers and hostile custom houses, would be invisible, like the 100th meridian, and another bond of unity like the waters of the Mississippi. In such a wider dominion, in such a greater and enduring union, finally, by peaceful growth with cordial, unconstrained assent for common interests, soon or late these now separate people, discordant or divided by political lines, but kindred by every tie that ever has united men or founded States, will one day merge their majestic empires.

In the pending elections in Canada the Liberals are likely to get control of the Government, so great is the dissatisfaction with the Tory administration. That party has always favored reciprocity with the United States in some form, while the Tories have always upheld non-intercourse so far as it could be accomplished by a high tariff, their tariff now being only about ten per cent. lower than our own. We should offer Canada full reciprocity for all the products of the soil, forest, mine, farm, workshops and coasting trade—not mere reciprocity in fish, which are no longer of value to us—and mutual vacation of the long line of custom houses which stretch a hostile barrier from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Let the two tariffs be assimulated in rates, pool the joint earnings, and divide the money per capita. There would be no difficulty in equalizing the internal revenue of each side. Our manufactures would equal their fish and agricultural products and prove no damage to their manufacturing interests, for labor is cheaper there than here. To such an agreement England could offer no valid objection. There could be no more barrier against her goods than there is now. If she should raise the objection that it would tend to annexation, that is a matter which must be left to take care of itself. If she urged it seriously, it would only tend to expediate annexation, and for that reason she would be careful not to raise it. The chances must be taken. But so far as Canada is concerned, such an agreement would double her trade in ten years or sooner and add 50 per cent to the value of her property. Instead of non-intercourse there would then be free intercourse. Instead of retaliation there would be harmony. If at some future day there came annexation all the better for the prosperity of Canada.

It is said that the Indians of the Peace River section are in a destitute condition, owing to a partial failure of the fisheries.

An experimental importation of steel rails has been made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It is declared that the price of American steel rails has advanced so rapidly that the English article can be brought into the American market almost as cheaply, and that a greater durability in the foreign-made rails might make them the cheaper in the end.

Secretary Manning, of the United States Treasury Department, has been elected president of the new Western National Bank of the city of New York. Although the capital stock is to be $3,000,000, subscriptions amounting to upwards of $4,000,000 have been received. Mr. Manning's salary is generally guessed at $15,000.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

EIGHTEENTH DAY

Monday, Feb. 28.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p. m. Prayers by Bishop Cridge.

Attorney General called attention to the serious character of affairs at Vancouver and asked the indulgence of the House for a suspension of the rules for purpose of adopting necessary legislation to meet the emergency. He recounted the acts of lawlessness which have transpired at that place during the last month, which culminated on the evening of the 24th in an assault by these miscreants on a Chinese camp. For the credit of British Columbia, he hoped none of the mob were citizens of the province, it would no doubt be found that they had been men out of Seattle, Tacoma and other cities on the Sound. There was reason to believe that the parties charged with the police protection of the city were not only afraid to enforce the law but were in sympathy with the agitation. A reign of terrorism now prevailed, which must be put down otherwise it would spread to other cities. The government therefore thought that a body of 25 or 40 men should be sworn in as regular constables for the preservation of law and order. It was at first thought expedient to call out the militia, but that was, on second consideration, deemed an extreme course, and only to be resorted to after the civil process had failed. Besides, were the militia to be called out, we would have to go to Vancouver and ask the magistrates there to sign a requisition for that purpose. A bill would be submitted providing for the enrollment of a body of constables to be paid $3 a day during their term of service—expense to be borne by the city of Vancouver. A provincial magistrate would also be named, who would have supreme jurisdiction, the functions of the local magistry being temporarily suspended.

Mr. Orr said he knew that there was a sufficient number of citizens in Vancouver to maintain order, and he would ask if the Attorney General had not the power to appoint constables without going to the enormous expense proposed. The trouble was due to the indiscriminate appointments of magistrates at Vancouver by the government.

Attorney General Davie said there was no doubt of the power to appoint constables, but there was no authority such as was asked by the bill.

Mr. Ladner was of opinion that extraordinary power was being asked. The citizens of Vancouver were, during the first disturbance quiet and peaceable.

Col. Baker said the question was not a Chinese one—it was one of law and order.

Mr. Prior spoke strongly in favor of the bill. The rioters at Vancouver did not want work.

Mr. Higgins said he heard it on good authority that the leader of the movement was a Fenian, who recently in Portland was at the head of a movement to blow up the dock yard at Esquimalt. If the bill did not meet the case, he would propose that the city's charter should be suspended.

Mr. Orr thought an act of this kind would cast a stigma upon the young and thriving city. As the government had power to appoint special constables he did not think it politic or advisable to pass such an extreme measure.

Mr. Grant thought the government should have forestalled the action of the mob by having a force on the ground. He was willing to maintain law and order, but did not think he would be justified, with the information at hand, to saddle the cost of the specials to be appointed on the city.

Mr. Dunsmuir thought it was quite right to make Vancouver pay the costs, as the mayor and council had taken no steps to quell the disturbance.

Mr. Allan approved of the bill. He was prepared not only to raise his voice but his arm in protection of law and order.

Mr. Semlin could not understand, with the information before them, that they did not have a stronger force at Vancouver. It looked like locking the stable door when the horse was stolen. There was no doubt as to the propriety of maintaining law and order; the question was which was the best way to proceed. He did not think it quite fair that the whole expense, perhaps $200 a day, should fall upon the whole people of Vancouver, a great many of whom were opposed to the actions of the mob.

Mr. Turner felt gratified at the action of the government. It was a judicious arrangement, and the cheapest that could be adopted. We were bound to protect all foreigners, whose rights under the meteor flag of England must be respected.

Hon. J. Robson, speaking on the special bill for Vancouver, said he heartily concurred in it. An opportunity was now afforded us to show to the nations of the earth that we were Britons and not in name alone. It would be a shame if such a blot were to rest upon our fair escutcheon. The magistrate at Vancouver, Mr. Blake, who had stepped in and taken bail when it had been refused by the acting magistrate, was appointed at the urgent solicitation of the mayor and citizens, and the government was therefore not responsible for his appointment. The scum of that population had brought disgrace upon it, and, unfortunately the respectable portion had not taken steps to prevent the disturbances.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the proposition was of an extraordinary and alarming character. The bill proposed to suspend the powers and privileges of an incorporated city. The question naturally suggested itself, what would have been done if the House was not in session? The fact that such a bill was proposed was tantamount to saying that the government was powerless to maintain law and order without the intervention of the Legislature. There was nothing in the bill to show urgency. The government has already the power to appoint constables; but they had not the power to place the expense upon Vancouver. It may be right that such expense should be placed upon their shoulders, but we had no evidence that such is the fact. This is not the first time the government has been called upon to take extraordinary measures to preserve order; they sent the volunteers to Nanaimo and exercised the same authority in the Hare and McLean case. The House should proceed with caution, as with the knowledge that this is an incorporated city, having extraordinary powers, it is an extreme measure to pursue. There was no doubt as to the duty and the right of the government to preserve order; but he objected to the manner in which it was proposed to maintain it. There was not a member in the House who was not prepared to vote for sustaining order, but for his part, without further information he was not prepared to vote for the bill.

Mr. T. Davie said Vancouver had violated an implied bargain with the legislature, made when it was incorporated, and failing to preserve the peace the other party to the agreement must do it for them. A number of disorderly occurrences—the first a tarring and feathering case—have gone unrebuked, and it was time now that the government should step in and put down the lawless mob who had possession of the city.

Attorney General Davie read Supt. Roycraft's report setting forth the particulars of the attack on the Chinese, and Mr. Beaven having again spoken, the vote was taken, resulting in the suspension of the rules and the introduction of the bill. The House at once went into committee, passed the bill through without any important amendments, reported it to the House, which report was adopted and the bill read a third time and passed.

His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, came into the House and gave his assent to the bill, which at once became law.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

The following petitions, asking for a revision of the laws relating to liquor licenses, were presented: Mr. Robson, from New Westminster; Mr. Ladner, from Langley; Mr. Dunsmuir, from Wellington; Mr. Thompson, from Alberni; Mr. Stenhouse, from Comox.

Mr. Martin presented a petition for a private bill, Kamloops water works.

REPORT.

The Private Bills Committee reported the petition of the Shuswap and Okanagan railway and the trustees of the Victoria fire department in order.

MARKED BALLOTS.

The special committee appointed to enquire into the question of marked ballots at the last election in Victoria, presented a report, accompanied by a minority report, evidence, etc., which were ordered to be printed. The report stated that a black mark had been made on some of the ballots in printing them, and that the mark in some cases showed through opposite Mr. Beaven's name.

BEHRING SEA FISHERIES.

Mr. Grant moved "That whereas it has been published in the public newspapers that orders have been sent by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of America to San Francisco directing the immediate refitting of cruisers to be dispatched to the waters of Behring Sea, to prevent vessels owned by private parties being used in killing fur seals in said waters; and whereas certain owners of vessels, citizens of this province, and subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, contemplate, during this year, proceeding to the waters of Behring Sea to kill fur seals; therefore be it resolved, that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will move the Dominion Government to represent to the Imperial Government the necessity of taking such steps as will protect the rights and liberties of British subjects in the waters of Behring Sea."

Mr. Grant, in referring to the retaliation bill recently before the United States Senate, and the debaters thereon deplored the utterances of Senator Ingalls. Bad feelings were often engendered by bitter speeches, which should not obtain between two peoples—especially between Canada and the United States. Our differences should be settled by a wise diplomacy rather than by a resort to arms. It was well known that three schooners from this city were seized last summer when in Behring sea, and when 60 or 70 miles from land. There was no international law that gave the U. S. control over these waters. Alexander II. did, in 1821, use an imperial ukase, declaring his sovereignty thereover, but no other nation ever given assent to that proclamation. The ratified treaty between the U. S. and Russia only conveyed the territory, and there was nothing that would prevent our people killing seals outside of the three-mile limit. There will be eight U. S. vessels—four carrying guns—in Behring sea, which may be called upon to seize Canadian vessels. There are 17 sealing vessels in Victoria, aggregating a capital of $300,000, and employing, including Indians, one thousand hands. The industry is therefore an important one and well worth protecting and fostering. In regard to customs regulations, our neighbors were not as liberal as they ought to be. In the U. S. Senate many extreme things had been said, and if we were to believe them all it would appear as though our people were in the wrong; but it was well known that the seizure of American fishing vessels was because they were violating treaty obligations. However, it was possible that the Behring sea matter was the result of the policy of the Canadian government on the fishery question, and it was right and proper that in protecting the Atlantic fisheries the government should also protect the rights of our sealers on the Pacific.

Mr. Dunsmuir said he would be ashamed to go down to San Francisco after helping to pass such a resolution. He did not believe any American vessels were going to Behring Sea to drive out our sealers.

Mr. Higgins opposed the resolution.

Mr. Turner did not agree with the last two speakers. He moved to amend the preamble as follows: That whereas certain vessels owned by citizens of this province, subjects of her most gracious majesty Queen Victoria, whilst employed in searching for, capturing and killing fur seals in the Behring Sea, more than three miles distant from the land, were during the year 1886 captured and detained by armed cruisers or other vessels belonging to the United States of America, greatly to the loss of the owners of said captured vessels. Resolved, etc.

Mr. Semlin did not care very much which he voted for, the amendment or the original motion—they were the same in principle. What we did know was that three of our vessels were illegally seized in the open sea. In the east American vessels were seized when engaged in an illegal trade.

Mr. Martin moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. T. Davie objected to adjourning the debate. The resolution was nonsensical. He moved the previous question.

Mr. Martin asked that the debate should be adjourned, and Mr. T. Davie withdrew his motion. The debate was then adjourned and the House adjourned until to-day.

Another Clergyman Resigns.

The announcement is now made of the resignation of the Rev. A. H. Anderson of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Nanaimo, in connection with the Church of Scotland. The Rev. gentleman has occupied the pulpit of this congregation for the past three years. It is rumored that he has received an imperial appointment in British Guinea, with a salary of £500 per annum with other advantages. An effort was made by a petition from 150 members of the congregation to induce the rev. gentleman to change his decision, promising an advance in salary, but without effect. He will leave in two weeks for his new field of labor. Until a successor is appointed either by the Canada Presbyterian Church or sent out from Scotland, the pulpit will be vacant, except in cases of casual supply, of which public notice will be given. It is said that many members of the congregation are anxious to have St. Andrew's Church transferred to the Canada Presbyterian body from the parent one at home. It is reported that Mr. Anderson's position was not as comfortable as it should have been. Hence his determination to leave.

The French Senate.

Paris, Feb. 27.—The Senate has accepted the budget as modified by the Chamber of Deputies, and has adjourned until March 7th.

Slowly Recovering.

Darmstadt, Feb. 27.—Prince Alexander, who was attacked with varioloid several days ago is recovering slowly.

THE NICOLA M. & M. CO.

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir,—Will you allow me space in your paper to correct a few of the malicious statements of the babbling creature, W. D. P. As a matter of justice to myself and the Nicola M. & M. Co. I will say that the eight claims owned by said company were located and worked months before the Nicola M. & M. Co. was in existence. Each claim was owned by men who held a free miner's license. After said company was organized these eight claims were deeded to them. W. D. P. is well aware of these facts, and when he states our company holds or obtained an inch of ground dishonestly, I say simply that he is uttering a falsehood. I am really puzzled to find out his object or reason for such a continual string of falsehoods. I am willing to have any sensible expert, who is aware of our condition, financially, while doing the work, examine into the facts and let him sit in judgment on me. I am prepared to prove that we have ore to the amount of $25,000 on surface and as much more in sight. My reason for locating so many claims in as near a block as possible was reasonable and honorable. I am aware that foreign capital was necessary to work these mines properly, and was aware that business men would not venture capital on one claim, such as W. D. P. has. I have also secured an entrance to wood and water, so that any company whosoever they might be would have this necessary advantage. I must say that I am aware of the wants of a smelting company. A matter that the crow-bar miner W. D. P. is ignorant of. I am not a party to any jobbery or bribery by any Victorian or any other parties. Neither were any such advances made to me. I have borrowed some money on this Nicola M. & M. Co. It was a strictly business transaction. The parties who accommodated us are known in the province to be honorable gentlemen: J. H. Turner, W. Wilson, Alex. Gilmore and Chas. Ball. I will say that I always felt, as I do now, that it was more as an act of charity than as a matter of selfish gain. The claims W. D. P. makes such alarm about, which have been taken up by W. Wilson and others, is a strictly legal transaction, and is a source of advantage to the district. I must say that these parties have never hinted nor shown any desire to act otherwise but honest in any business betwixt themselves, myself and the company. The arastra, and rocker and water wheel W. D. P. speaks of in his letter is a puzzle, even to himself. I would advise him to purchase the six legged calf McDonald has and open an exhibition in his smelter. There the proprietor and calf would be but a little less wonder than the building W. D. P. speaks of me as manager, running to Victoria to find grist for a grist mill. I will say all the company's grist is paid for, and still we are able, Billy, to give a clean meal—if you wish to astonish your inner man; and will also treat you to a bar of soap. If you were in a country where mining was carried on you would be treated to a coat of tar and feathers and men of your stamp have often been cured by an invitation to a vigilant's banquet. I hope this is the last time I will answer this Ishmalite, my object was to bring a good company to work these mines. I am now worst than bankrupt by my efforts on behalf of the company. If I shall be the means of establishing a good company here I have accomplished my purpose. In conclusion I will say may God preserve the country which has given birth to thousands of such false, venomous, agitators as W. D. P. is.

John Morrison.

Nicola, Feb. 21, 1887.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

The Seed Department Ready for Operations—Directions to Farmers.

The seed testing department of the Government Experimental Farm near Ottawa, is now ready for work. Prof. Saunders has issued Bulletin No. 1, in which he says: "It has been undertaken for the purpose of determining the value of the agricultural seeds which are sold to farmers from year to year, and to save them from some of the losses to which they are annually subject by using old and inferior seeds. Every farmer in Canada will have the privilege and right to send to the Experimental Farm samples of any seeds of which he may desire to know the germinating powder, and it is hoped that all will avail themselves freely of the advantage offered. A suitable glass structure has been erected for this work of a sufficient size to admit of the testing of a very large number of samples at one time. The returns of the germinating power of seeds will not be based upon a single test, but every sample will be tested in duplicate, once in the soil and again out of the soil, in the most approved form of apparatus devised for this purpose. Small seeds will also be examined for impurities, such as sand, dust, foreign seeds, chaff, etc., and the proportion of these given.

"The samples sent should be a fair average of the whole of the seed from which it is taken. The quantities which should be forwarded will vary in proportion to the size of the seed. Of large seeds such as corn, peas, wheat, barley, oats, etc., about four ounces will be required, while of the smaller seeds, such as grass, clover, turnip, carrott, etc., from half an ounce to an ounce will be sufficient. The larger seeds may be put into small cotton bags, each marked with the name of the seed, and these smaller bags enclosed in a larger canvas bag provided with a tag on which the address may be written. The smaller seeds may be folded in stout paper, each parcel marked, and the whole enclosed in a strong envelope. Packages and communications should be addressed: 'Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada.' All mail matter will be carried free to and from the Experimental Farm within the limits of the general postal regulations as to the size and weight of packages."

Politics in Surrey.

A correspondent writes that a little canvassing is going on here, but very little enthusiasm is apparent. The candidates are around talking to the electors and telling them of the great reforms which they will procure if we only send them to Ottawa. They have made a bad mistake in not going together then they would have had far better audiences. Mr. Trapp goes ahead and Mr. Chisholm follows after. Mr. Trapp had a meeting Monday afternoon at the hall. Only a dozen or so came out so he determined to come down from Langley Prairie and meet Chisholm. All heard of both coming and there was a good turn out. In Langley, where they struck at different times Trapp had a meeting of eleven; Chisholm next day of six. So there is no danger of our coming to blows over politics. They both promised the same things so what is the difference.

Mr. Wm. Shannon and wife have arrived from Ontario. Mr. R. S. Hanna, of Mud Bay, who has been very ill is recovering.

Sufficient snow has fallen during the past few days to form very fair sleighing, and the boys and girls are flying around as happy as possible. All sorts of vehicles are conjured up and all are good as long as they slide over the snow, and the ride is enjoyed as much as if they were more dandified.

From New Zealand.

London, Feb. 27.—A dispatch from Wellington, New Zealand, announces that a fire in the principal business block in that town caused damage to the extent of £15,000.

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Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System or Attendant Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as Gravel, Ulcerated Kidneys, Painful or Copious Micturation, Inability of Retention and Sedimentary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Diseases common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Ulcerated Kidneys, Bladder and Passages; Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.

Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.

Prices.—Child's Pad, $1.50 (cures bed-wetting Regular Pad, $2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $3.00.

"Good Backing.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co of Toronto are again introducing in this province their amous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The inveterate complaints of diabetes and Bright's disease or the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weakness of the lumber and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.

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CHINESE EXPULSION

From Vancouver--The Government Take Action--Drastic Measures.

Introduced to Maintain Law and Order--A Costly Affair.

All the Chinamen who arrived at Vancouver on Thursday, to work on the Brighouse estate, have been frightened away by the mob and have gone to New Westminster. Many of the old Chinese residents have also been driven out, their property destroyed and goods and money stolen. Thus far only three arrests have been made—John Franley, logger, Thos. Greer, milkman, and Olie Charlton, clerk—who were remanded until to-day and admitted to bail, each in the sum of $3,000. The treatment received by the unfortunate Chinese is said to have been much worse than reported by the newspapers. The conduct of the mob, in destroying the personal effects and burning the bedding of the shivering wretches has alienated the sympathy of many respectable citizens, who up to the present time have given their encouragement and support to the anti-Chinese crusade.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

In conversation with a gentleman who was at Vancouver during the disturbance our reporter learns that the occurrence was far more disgraceful than described by the press of that city, which if not in collusion with the mob is afraid to express an independent opinion. After the demolition of the camp, the mob visited every Chinese house in the city, committing acts of spoliation that would scarcely be credited. The houses of the inoffensive Chinese were ransacked, boxes were broken open and anything of value was carried away. Earrings were snatched from the ears of women, men were kicked and beaten, their bedding thrown into the fire, and houses gutted. All this was done by men calling themselves British citizens, and in the name of labor and white workingmen! It would be an insult to the respectable citizens of Vancouver to hold them responsible, further than as passive spectators, of these disgraceful proceedings. Hoodlums from the south have been permitted to take a leading part in the anti-Chinese crusade, and they have been backed up by a class of lazy vagabonds that come to the front in new communities in such emergencies. The business men of Vancouver, the majority of whom are no doubt honestly opposed to Chinese labor, condemn in strong terms the acts of the irresponsible mob, and plainly foresee that there can only be one result when the vicious and depraved raise their hands against the power and majesty of the law.

SUSPENDING THE CHARTER.

What will be done? is now the question. Supt. Roycraft came down last night and submitted the particulars to the attorney-general, who it is understood, has intimated that a drastic remedy, prompt and efficacious, will be applied. It is rumored this morning that the government is preparing a bill, suspending the charter of Vancouver, which will be submitted to the House and passed this afternoon. Supt. Roycraft will then probably be commissioned to swear in a company of special constables and take charge of the administration of law and order in the city, the civic authorities having completely failed to perform their duty. Should this course be adopted, Supt. Roycraft with his men will leave for Vancouver to-morrow morning.

THE GOVERNMENT TAKES ACTION.

The Attorney-General this (Monday) afternoon, introduced a bill bearing on the subject. The bill recites the assaults upon peaceable Chinese, the wilful destruction of their property, etc. It states that as the city of Vancouver is unable to suppress or prevent such outrages, it is expedient that provision be made by the province for the preservation of the peace within the limits of said city. The Legislature enacts:

1. It shall be lawful for the Lieut.-Governor in Council for the purpose of this Act to appoint any number of constables who shall have full authority to act as and to discharge the duties of constables within the municipal limits of the city of Vancouver, and within the electoral district of New Westminster district.

2. Such constables shall be continued in employment for such time as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may think fit, and shall discharge their duties within the municipal limits of the city of Vancouver, unless directed to act without such limits by a stipendiary magistrate of the province.

3. Such constables shall obey the directions of any stipendiary magistrate for the province, and any such magistrate may discharge any of such constables for misconduct.

4. Each constable shall be entitled to receive wages at the rate of three dollars a day, together with a further sum of one dollar and a half a day as an allowance for board and lodging, and such moneys shall be advanced in the first instance out of the consolidated revenue of the province.

5. The amount paid out of the consolidated revenue for the wages and allowances of the said constables, and the cost of their police uniforms, shall be a debt due from the said City of Vancouver to Her Majesty, and shall form a charge upon all the revenues of the said city, from whatever source arising.

6. A statement showing the amount of wages and allowances paid out of the consolidated revenue under this act, shall be made up and signed, in duplicate by the Provincial Auditor, and shall be countersigned by the Minister of Finance; one of such statements shall be mailed at Victoria in a prepaid registered letter, addressed to the Mayor of the City of Vancouver.

7.—If, within fourteen days from the day of the mailing of such letter, the Corporation of the City of Vancouver shall not pay into the Provincial Treasury, at Victoria, the full amount in such statements shall be delivered to the sheriff for the City of New Westminster.

8. The Sheriff shall then proceed to levy execution against the Corporation for the said amount, in the same manner as if the statement had been a writ of fieri facias against the said corporation, and in the event of his being unable to make the said amount, he shall have full power and authority, in his own name, to sue for, receive and recover any moneys due to the said corporation, including taxes on real property and license fees, and payment to the sheriff thereof shall be a good answer in respect of any such moneys, taxes, or license fees, to any action or process brought or taken for the recovery thereof by or on behalf of the corporation against the persons paying the moneys; and such sheriff shall, for the purposes of this Act, be a receiver of the revenues of the corporation until the amount paid out of the Consolidated revenue shall have been collected; and the sheriff shall hold the moneys to be received by him upon trust, in the first place, to pay or retain the cost of levying, recovering and collecting the same; next in payment into the Provincial Treasury of the amount so paid out of the Provincial Treasury, and the remainder shall be paid to the Corporation.

9. During the time that any stipendiary magistrate for the province shall be within the municipal limits of the City of Vancouver, the powers and authorities of all other magistrates and justices of the peace within such limits, minding the mayor, shall be absolutely suspended, except for the purpose of calling out the militia, and the gaol or lock-up of the city shall be no longer under the control of the municipal authorities, but shall be under the control of the provincial superintendent of police; and it shall be the duty of the municipal authorities, and of every person leaving custody thereof, to yield up and deliver to the said superintendent the keys of the said goal, and the custody of the gaol. The cost of the maintainance of the said gaol, and of the prisoners therein, shall, after possession of the gaol by the Superintendent of Police, and until the Superintendent shall offer to deliver the gaol to the municipal authorities, be paid, in the first instance, out of the consolidated revenue of the province, but the amount so paid shall be a debt due from the said City of Vancouver to Her Majesty, and shall form a charge upon the revenues of the said city, from whatever source arising, and shall be recovered in the same manner as is hereinbefore provided for the recovery of wages and allowances of the constables.

10. If any person having the custody of such gaol, or the keys thereof, shall refuse or neglect to deliver the custody of the gaol to the said Superintendent, or if he shall refuse or neglect to deliver up to the said Superintendent the keys thereof, he may forthwith be taken into custody by any of the said constables, and upon conviction of such refusal before any stipendiary magistrate for the province, such person shall be imprisoned in the gaol at New Westminster, with hard labor, for the space of six calendar months.

11. Municipal constables shall obey the directions of any stipendiary magistrate for the province, and also of the superintendent of police.

12. The powers of this Act conferred on the Lieut.-Governor in Council may be exercised more than once, and as often as the Lieut.-Governor may deem expedient, in which case the several provisions of this Act relative to the wages and allowances of constables, and the recovery thereof, shall continue to be in force, and may be invoked more than once, and from time to time.

Superintendent of Provincial Police Boycraft was on hand at his office early on Tuesday to receive applications from men desirous of becoming special constables, who will proceed to Vancouver in the morning to preserve law and order, consequent on the expulsion and maltreatment of Chinese there. The Superintendent looked resplendent in full uniform and received each applicant with his usual courtesy and smiles, and to say that he will be most popular with his command is but saying little. The news of an enrollment of men for the purpose named attracted many more than was necessary, and all morning applications on the force were sought.

THIRTY-FIVE MEN

are considered ample and that number was speedily enrolled. Amongst the names will be found several young Victorians, but the force is composed of muscular fellows well able of taking care of themselves in any and all cases. The following were enrolled: J B Anderson, Bolton, G Badger, Ed Baker, Harry Brooks and Jno D Campbell, of the Provincial Police, J F Cameron, W Carlow, C Cayne, Deamon, O H Dickey, Jno Fiewin, Nap Fitzstubbs, R Fancott, D F Green, E H Henley, H. Halpenny, J. E. Hughes, D Johnson, J A King, R E Loring, W R Menzies, J Mayne, Thompson, Jr, F J McDonald, J McDonald, J Sinclair, Jas O'Brien, Geo Prescott, Wm Seitz, R Walker, J W Wilson, Fred Wilbert and W H Whiteley.

ARMS, CLOTHING, ETC.

The men will be provided with navy blue sack coats, water proof coats and navy caps, all of which were purchased to-day from Victoria firms. The arms will consist of Smith and Wesson's five-shooter revolvers; besides this each man will have a baton and a pair of "bracelets."

SWORN IN.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the body was sworn in as special constables by Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, Chief Justice, at the Supreme Court, James Bay. The first act in this drama finishes with their departure on the Princess Louise at 2 o'clock in the morning for the scene of the outrage.

FROM MAYOR M'LEAN.

The following telegram was received to-day from Mayor McLean: "The papers report that the Legislature is taking extreme measures regarding Vancouver. Inform the Attorney-General that his information regarding the state of affairs is exaggerated. The local police force is amply sufficient to maintain law and order. Shall send affidavits in support of this at once. The council has been called together to-day to memorialize the government that the ordinary powers in their hands is sufficient to protect citizens of all nationalities. Assistants to police force here shall be appointed as required.

M. A. McLEAN, Mayor.

VANCOUVER CITY PARALYZED.

(Special to THE TIMES.)

VANCOUVER, B. C., Mar. 1.—This morning the citizens were paralyzed with astonishment at the audacious conduct of that august body, the provincial government. Proceedings like what they contemplate, from all appearances are not likely to have a conciliating effect, rather the opposite, as the general opinion is that it is a direct insult to the city and the citizens. The excitement is intense, and groups can be seen congregated at every street corner discussing the all absorbing question. The action of the provincial government is considered by the most intelligent here as injudicious and

LIKELY TO CREATE

trouble, and an open menace to civil rights, where as formerly the question was only confined to an organization cognizable by the civil authorities. Now by the government of the province itself, the corporation and consequently the citizens as a body have been shouldered with the burden and it is quite obvious by the excitement to-day that they are not likely to shrink from carrying it. Had the government asked the citizens of Vancouver to preserve law and order, hundreds would have promptly obeyed, but they, the government and its advisers seem to think that everything and everybody in the province shall be governed by Victoria city and Victorians. Furthermore neither the Chief of Police nor the Mayor were asked by Supt. Royecraft to

EXTEND ANY HELP

nor by any one else in order to maintain law and order. Her Majesty has just as loyal subjects here as she has in Victoria, and as willing to do duty for her, and perhaps when it came to the point more willing, as a story is told that when a certain Russian score took place the majority of Victoria's prominent citizens fled to the U. S. territory, having more confidence in American protection than in British. Vancouver has a class of citizens who will not tolerate such autocratic proceedings which perhaps do very well with old Boo and his Chinamen, and it would be well for the Government to think twice before putting its resolution into execution. A special meeting of the City Council has been called for this afternoon, and a meeting of the citizens will be held this evening.

THE CHINESE TROUBLE AT VANCOUVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—Enclose you will find a communication in reply to a correspondence which appeared in the *News* over the signature of L. A. Hamilton, and dated the 24th inst., which I hope you will publish as well as my letter. I may observe that the *News* refused to give my letter a place in its columns, as they are afraid of losing C. P. R. patronage as well as its effect would have in the booming of Vancouver. I am afraid, as are many others, that the facts are too flat footed for Ald. L. A. Hamilton and the *News*.

ALEX. C. PERRY.

Vancouver, Feb. 26, 1887.

A REPLY.

The following statement appeared in the Winnipeg *Free Press* on the 17th inst.: "Vancouver is apparently not an El Dorado for working men at any rate. Yesterday evening's mail from British Columbia brought to the *Free Press* the following note, signed by A. C. Perry, Secretary of Shaftesbury Assembly, Knights of Labor: In consequence of the large number of men out of employment in this city, I am instructed to warn mechanics and laborers against coming to Vancouver, under seal of this assembly, and to request you to publish the same."

Alderman L. A. Hamilton's attention having been directed to the paragraph, yesterday, he sent the subjoined reply:

To the Editor of daily *Free Press*, Winnipeg, Man.

SIR,—In your issue of Feb. 17th, you publish a note signed by A. C. Perry, Secretary of the Knights of Labor at this place, warning mechanics and laborers against coming to Vancouver in consequence of the large number of men out of employment. I am at a loss to understand the reason of publishing such a statement as this, so injurious to the city of Vancouver, when at the time at which it was written the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had a standing advertisement offering work to all applicants on the construction, at the rate of $1.75 per day, and failing to obtain sufficient men here the company were forced to import them from Winnipeg. Yours truly,

L. A. HAMILTON,

(Assistant Land Commissioner Canadian Pacific Railway.)

Vancouver, Feb. 24th.

To the Editor of the Vancouver News:

SIR,—Referring to Ald. L. A. Hamilton's communication in your issue of to-day I beg to state that the assertions made are not consistent with the action of the officials appointed by the Railway Company to hire laboring men. Mr. Hamilton is only one of the many handles of the C.P.R Company, and must act according to its wishes; and consequently must be blind to everything else. He cannot get over the fact, however, of there now being from 200 to 300 men out of employment in this city; nor does he deny it in his communication, but he simply says he fails to understand how it is so, which is not to be wondered at, considering the motor which controls his actions. It is an easy thing to advertise for men at $1.75 per day, and it is no uncommon practice to give a false color to an undesirable state of things. The fact is that the policy of the Railway Company is to induce as many men as possible to come to this city, so as to influence the present state of wages, and if possible to lower them. No one can prove that $1.75 per day is too much for a man and live comfortably on in this province. Say that he works five days per week, or twenty days per month, throughout the year—which is a high average—his monthly earnings would amount to $35. He has a wife and a home to provide for, and for the common necessaries of life it will cost him $22 per month, and say for rent $8, which is a very low rent here. This leaves him only $5 per month for clothing, &c. On this figure what is left for educating his children, buying books, paying pew rent in church, &c. Men without homes have no interest in any place, and are more of an injury to a country than a benefit. Ald. Hamilton, in a conversation about the Chinese to-day, said that white men would have to work for the same wages as Chinamen before they could compete with them. If it comes to that they will have to live and become slaves like Chinamen. Truly, Ald. Hamilton's ambition is a noble one, and one worthy the regard of a heartless corporation. I trust my friends in the east will not be deceived by glowing advertisements, but take the advice of a friend.

A. C. PERRY.

VICTORIA DISTRICT ELECTION.

The Returning Officer and his Deputies—Polling Places.

The election for the Victoria district will be held next Monday. The polls will open at 9 a.m. and close at 5 o'clock in the evening. It will be observed that there are no less than eleven polling subdivisions in the district. These and the places where the votes are to be recorded with the deputy returning officers are as follows:

No. 1.—Corner of Saanich and King's road; H. G. Hall, returning officer.

No. 2.—City Hall; W. H. Brooks, returning officer.

No. 3.—Temperance Hall, Pandora street; W. K. Bull, returning officer.

No. 4.—Fee's grocery store, corner Quadra and North Park streets; Chas. R. Beck, returning officer.

No. 5.—Police Barracks; John M. Langley, returning officer.

No. 6.—Harmony Hall, View street; E. Wootton, returning officer.

No. 7.—E. Marston's, Kane street; E. H. King, returning officer.

No. 8.—Northeast end James Bay bridge; C. F. Moore, returning officer.

No. 9.—Engine House, Kingston street, James Bay; R. Plummer, returning officer.

No. 10.—Parson's Bridge Hotel; W. B. Nicholls, returning officer.

No. 11.—At John Sear's, Saanich Road; Thos. Draper, returning officer.

No. 12—Metchosin School House, T. E. Wooldridge, returning officer.

Sheriff J. E. McMillan is returning officer; his clerk being Mr. Wm. Pollard.

Card to the Electors.

Following is the text of a card issued by Capt. McCallum to the electors of Victoria District:

DEAR SIR,—As you may be aware, I am a candidate at the election for the Dominion Parliament on the Liberal side. My address to the electors, as published, sets forth the principles which, if elected, I intend to advocate. Coming forward at the last moment, I find it impossible to make a personal canvass of the district, yet venture to hope you may feel able to support my election by your vote and influence. Very faithfully, yours,

ARTHUR EDWARD MCCALLUM.

Who He Is.

The scribblers of the *Colonist's* staff are particularly anxious to know who Mr. Alexander McArthur, M. P., is? If we mistake not he is a pronounced dissenter and lay leader of the Wesleyan Methodists in England. In politics he is an advanced Liberal. His brother was Lord Mayor of London two or three years since and is probably as well known throughout England, as is Mr. Gladstone himself.

THE EARTH TREMBLES.

Further Particulars of the Fearful Affair in Southern Italy.

The Dead and the Wounded--Miraculous Escapes.

THE EARTHQUAKES.

Heart rending details of the disasters caused by the earthquakes continue to arrive. At Diano, Marino, a child twelve years old, with her father, were extricated from the debris, when the latter expired on the spot. Surveyors at Diano, Marino, say the majority of the victims were killed by the second shock. People having re-entered their houses to procure their clothing. A sum of $10,000 was found in the ruins there. Bodies wrapped in shrouds lie in the middle of the streets.

The panic was renewed at Genoa today, on a false report that Father Danzali had predicted another shock. Both there and at Savona, people refuse to return to their houses. They sleep in improvised places with but slight shelter.

Oscillations were felt to-day at Albenga and Porto Maurizo.

Relief committees are being organized throughout the country, but it is impossible to supply the numerous wants. A bill will be introduced in parliament asking for a credit of $1,000,000 for relief purposes.

THE TROOPS CALLED OUT.

Troops have been compelled to keep back, at the point of the bayonet, the crowd of men and women, who were impeding work of excavation in their efforts to recover missing relatives. The bodies of the victims of the disaster are terribly disfigured. The sufferings of the survivors is great. Supplies of provisions, drugs and ambulance apparatus are painfully inadequate. The work of rescue is attended with considerable danger. In some cases they have been obliged to flee from tottering walls, although they could hear the groans of the victims buried beneath the debris. All members of the family of the mayor of Bayardo were killed. Of another family, consisting of 22 persons, named Maestri, only a single member, half demented, is left. Half clothed people are wandering on the sea shore exposed to inclement weather. At Diano, Marino,

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

are taken out alive after being entombed three days. Groans are still to be heard in the ruins, especially in the via Garabaldi. The lost oil was valued at $500,000.

Losses on other property are heavy. Oneglia is threatened with a storm of rain or snow, which cause frightful distress, although clothing and supplies of all kinds are beginning to arrive in ample quantities from Genoa. Tents for the refugees are being erected and volunteers for search parties are plentiful.

The activity of the Genoese doctors is beyond praise. A boy, who was entombed three days, was rescued, unhurt, in bed. Nobody enters a house who is able to obtain shelter elsewhere. Only new and well built houses are habitable.

EARTHQUAKE PREDICTIONS.

VIENNA, Feb. 27.—Fabb predicts that earthquakes will continue and will be accompanied by terrific storms. He mentions March 9th and 24th of April, and the middle of September and October as dates upon which the worst shocks may be expected.

FURTHER AND LATER PARTICULARS.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—M. Lockroy, Minister of Public Works, says the sewers in the shaken districts are so damaged, that the soil will become infiltrated with sewerage and be a source of contagion as soon as the hot weather comes. The government will send engineers and specialists to do everything possible to avert such a disaster.

It is stated that British travellers continue to arrive at Calais *en route* to the South.

M. Flammarion has written an article in which he says that the continuance of minor shocks is likely.

A chasm has opened in the ground near Nice, from which a stream of hot muddy water bubbles up. Portions of the coast have sunk and other portions have arisen. A stiff wind blowing at Mentone, making it dangerous to walk out yet. Hundreds of visitors from a distance have arrived; they being impelled by curiosity. Building inspectors have condemned two-thirds of the picturesque old mentone.

STILL TREMBLING.

ROME, March 1.—Tremors continue to be felt in the Italian riveria, but no additional damage has been done.

LIFE ON THE RAIL.

Another Passenger Train Takes a Fatal Plunge—The Bridge.

NEEDLES, Cala., Feb. 27.—The east bound passenger train due here at 9:15 p.m., run into a burnt bridge, about four miles west of this place. The engine, baggage, mail, express and one Pullman car caught fire and were totally consumed. E. L. Gilbert, brakeman, two Indians and one tramp were burned to death. The engineer, J. D. Hodgon, is not expected to live. E. L. Peppin, mail agent, and J. K. Dickinson, porter are seriously hurt. Three male passengers received a number of bruises. Very little of the express, baggage or mail matter were saved.

LATER—A coroner's jury returned a verdict exonerating the Atlantic and Pacific Co. from all blame for the accident causing the death of three persons, when the passenger train run into the burnt bridge last night.

Stock Losses in Montana.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 27.—A Bismarck special to the *Pioneer* press says: Representative Ely who went to Montana to confer about the pleuro-pneumonia says cattle losses between Miles City and Billings will be 10 to 25 per cent. East of Billings 50 to 75 per cent. Losses around Fort Benton are very heavy. West of Miles City the hills are bare, but east of these the snow is still heavy and a Chinook badly needed. In conference with the committee of the Montana Legislature the Ely bill for the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia was agreed upon.

U. S. Clearings.

BOSTON, Feb. 29.—Managers of the leading clearing houses in the United States report a total gross exchange for the week ending Feb. 26th to be $778,775,367; a decrease of 4.10 per cent.

Not Dangerous.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Physicians attending the Hon. Carl Schurz, who fractured a hip on Saturday, to-night declare that his condition is quite satisfactory. He is said to be in no danger.

The Queen's Yachting Cup.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—General Paine, of the Mayflower, has placed her in the hands of Architect Burgess, her designer, and it is the latter's intention to send her to England to compete with the Arrow for the Queen's cup. The yacht will probably sail about the first June.

A Boodler's Punishment.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Ex-Alderman O'Neil was taken to Sing Sing prison this morning. He was too much prostrated to say much, but to his friends he protected his innocence, asserting that it would soon be proved.

THE LIBERAL CAUSE

Meeting Last Night at Esquimalt—Addresses Delivered.

A meeting in the interest of Capt. McCallum was held in the Temperance hall, Esquimalt, last night, at which were present a considerable number of the electors of that part of the district and others. The attendance would have been larger had not Messrs. Fell, Humphreys and Robertson been holding a contemporaneous meeting at Parson's Bridge. Mr. D. Carimel discharged the duties of chairman. Capt. McCallum was the first speaker to address the meeting. He dwelt for some time on the issues dividing Liberals and Conservatives; touched upon the importance of Esquimalt as a naval station and Victoria as a commercial, shipping and manufacturing centre. The rapid increase in Canada's national debt was referred, as was also the profligacy of the government in dealing with the lands in the Northwest—the inheritance of the people of Canada. He illustrated the enormous burdens the present government had placed upon the shoulders of the workingmen of Canada, and especially those of Victoria and Esquimalt. The Captain's remarks were well received by the audience, who applauded his remarks to the echo.

Mr. H. E. Wilby was the next speaker. On the coming forward he was loudly applauded. He briefly reviewed his experience as a pioneer of over twenty-five years residence, and the part he had taken in connection with school and other matters. Mr. Wilby's views on the Chinese question occupied a considerable portion of his time. He dwelt with it in an exhaustive manner. In politics he knew no friendship. (An announcement that took the audience by storm.) The interest of the country to him were pre-eminent above all personal friendship. These were his sentiments, and he so expressed himself to Mr. Shakespeare! He could not endorse the policy of the Liberals as a whole. Nevertheless he had determined upon giving Capt. McCallum his support, as he was satisfied he would give a good account of himself, and be found always advocating the interests of the district and the cause of the workingman—no matter which party were in power. He closed by making a warm appeal in behalf of Capt. McCallum.

Mr. J. C. McLagan then briefly addressed the audience. Taking for the theme of his remarks the position occupied by the two great contending parties in the country, the public accounts, the Reykert and other land scandals. From the blue books he read the per capta contribution of each province to the Dominion exchequer by way of customs duties, showing that British Columbia contributions in this respect were greater by many dollars than that of any other province. He also showed that the exports per head for this province were $33.42 as compared with $21.65 per head for Ontario; $5.47 for Nova Scotia and $11.72 for Prince Edward Island. New Brunswick came nearest British Columbia with $23 per head. The expenditure in this province was contrasted with the revenue paid in. He was certain that Captain McCallum could urge by pen and voice through parliament and the press the interests of this province. It was the duty of the electors at this juncture in our history to send able men to represent us, men capable of addressing the assembled wisdom of Canada in such a manner as to reflect credit upon our country. Such men were before them and in marking their ballots the claim of Capt. McCallum should not be overlooked.

Dr. Milne brought the meeting to a close in a few brief but pointed remarks anent the general policy of the government. The doctor defined the attitude of the Liberal party on the immigration question, as affecting the workingman and his interests. The remarks of the doctor were loudly and deservedly applauded.

Captain McCallum moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by Mr. E. V. Bodwell in a few well chosen and appropriate remarks. Three cheers were then given for the Queen and Capt. McCallum.

BEHRING SEA OUTRAGE.

The Victoria Schooners to be Sold at Port Townsend.

As straws show how the wind blows, little deeds show the character of men quite as accurately as great ones. In the House yesterday, Mr. Grant moved a resolution, which will be seen in our report of the proceedings, on the Behring Sea affair, which was opposed by Old King Cool and St. David. Had the same resolution emanated from any member of the government side, it would have received the hearty support of both gentlemen, but they are so blinded by party and personal spleen that they are prepared to oppose everything, good or bad, that originates from the opposite side. Mr. Turner's amendment substitutes a new *preamble* but adopts the same *resolution*, and it will be amusing to witness how quickly both men can change front because a political *friend* supports a principle which they have just opposed because an opponent first asked them to affirm it.

In the meantime, the schooners seized last summer are to be sold.

The following is from the *Alaskan* of the 12th inst.: "By an order of the court of last Thursday, all the tackle, furniture, appurtenances and firearms belonging to the schooner San Diego, and also the three British vessels, Thornton, Onward and Carolena, which were delivered to the United States marshal for the District of Alaska by the commander of the revenue steamer Corwin are to be sold next May in Sitka. The seal skins to the number of 2,100 taken from these vessels and at present in Ounalaska, in charge of the deputy marshal at that place, are ordered to be shipped to San Francisco, and the three British vessels are to be taken to Port Townsend, W. T., for sale at that port. On account of the peculiar size of these vessels Port Townsend is considered the best market on the coast for their sale. Among the property and appurtenances, etc., are five whale boats of the best make, including sails, spars, oars, etc.; a large number of Winchester and Marden breech-loading repeating rifles; a number of breech-loading shot guns of the best English make; a number of Hudson Bay guns, and a large quantity of ammunition, including cartridges, bullets, powder, shot, etc."

The Alberni Road.

Mr. John Love, who had charge of the construction of the Alberni road last summer, is in the city. He desires to correct the statements made that a few hundred dollars expended on the Alberni end would make the road a good one for vehicle conveyances. To render the road thorough in this respect a further expenditure of a few thousand dollars will be necessary. The importance of the settlement demands a good road over which rapid transit to and from Nanaimo can be made.

A Long Lost Husband Returns.

MONTREAL, March 1.—A young married man named Berthiaume left Terrebonne, near this city, fifteen years ago for California to seek his fortune and a year later his wife read news of his death. About two years later the woman married one of the most promising merchants of that village and has lived with him ever since. A few days ago Berthiaume turned up, and the matter having been referred to the cure he has decided that the woman must live with Berthiaume.

Another Liberal Candidate
ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION.

IT IS NOW CONCEDED ON ALL SIDES THAT

A. GILMORE

IS THE MOST

LIBERAL DEALER

In the Province, and in consequence takes his position at the head of the list while his prices still remain at the bottom.

COMPETITION.

It's our prices that turn them upside down.

A. GILMORE, Merchant Tailor & Clothier,
JOHNSON STREET.

Comfort and Durability.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Made to Order,

In Every Style, from the Best

French Calf, Kid, Kip and Moroccas, Porpoise, English Grain and Alligator Hides.

A FIT GUARANTEED.

Country Customers, by following lines on diagram, can take their own measures, and receive prompt attention.

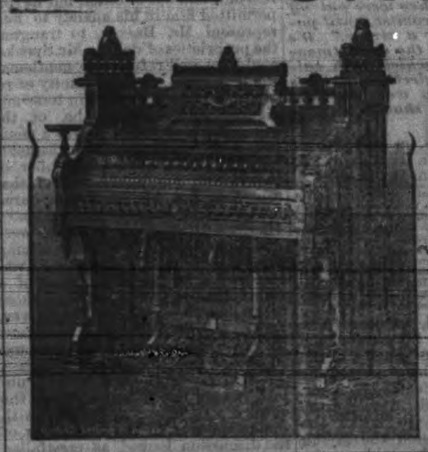
Repairing attended to on short notice.

H. MANSELL,
GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA,
P. O. Box 34. OPPOSITE POST OFFICE. P. O. Box 34.

N. B.—Just Received, the Finest Lot of FRENCH LEATHERS ever imported. feb19 D1w W1m

THE GENUINE

BELL ORGAN.



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A Large Stock of Cheap Literature of all kinds.
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Special Attention Given to Orders by Mail.

To the Electors of Vancouver Island District for the House of Commons.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to announce myself as a candidate at the ensuing Dominion Election for the representation of your important district in the Parliament of Canada.

I again solicit your confidence as a firm supporter of the Liberal Conservative party, whose wise policy has raised the Dominion of Canada to her present exalted position.

I will hold public meetings wherever I find it possible to do so, of which due notice will be given and at which I will give an account of my stewardship during the four years that I have had the honor of representing you in the House of Commons.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Yours truly,
D. W. GORDON.

Nanaimo, Jan. 17th, 1887. jan18dw

To the Electors of Vancouver District.

GENTLEMEN:—Having been requested by a large number of Electors to allow my name to be placed in nomination as Liberal Conservative CANDIDATE for the House of Commons for your large and important District, I respectfully announce myself as a Candidate for the favor of your support at the ecmmig election.

I will be pleased to hold public meetings wherever possible as soon as dates can be arranged.

Yours Faithfully,
J. P. PLANTA.

Nanaimo, V. I., Jan. 24th, '87. jan25

LOANS.

$7,000, OR ANY LESS SUM DOWN to $500, to lend on first class mortgage at current rates. Apply to EDWIN JOHNSON, Barrister, Victoria.

N. B.—To prevent mistakes, which have become frequent, copy the address accurately. feb 17- D&W 1m

Durable,
Original,
Marvelous,
Excellent,
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Satisfactory.
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Needful,
Enchanting

T. W. FLETCHER, Agt.
FORT STREET
feb 13

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, March 4, 1887.

CALLOUS AND CRUEL.

During the last session of parliament motions were made by members for the production by the government of all papers and documents bearing on the Northwest and the uprising of the spring of 1885. No sooner were such motions made than they were voted down by the machine majority at the back of the government. It was claimed by the opposition that the evidence of guilt contained in these documents was so overwhelmingly against the government that it could not possibly escape responsibility in the premises. It was a well known fact to all who were in the Northwest in the years covering the period from 1877 to 1885 that the government regarded with almost a criminal callousness the repeated appeals made to it by the settlers—including Metis and halfbreeds—scattered over that vast country. As early as the 13th of August, 1884, THE TIMES raised its warning voice in appealing to the government for immediate action. That was many months prior to the first uprising or spilling of blood. We then urged the government to take immediate action and arrange matters in such a manner that the country would be rid of Louis RIEL, for his presence amongst his countrymen and co-religionists brooded no good. Many, knowing the full facts of the whole case, were aware that the grievances of the half-breeds demanded redress. But the government allowed the matter to drift along until at last a crisis was reached, the result of which is already only too well known to our readers. Such journals as the Winnipeg *Times*, a pronounced Conservative journal, and the Toronto *Mail* condemned in the severest terms the conduct of the government in the premises. The *Mail* in its issue of the 8th July, 1885, some weeks after the uprising had been suppressed, thus referred to the matter:

Had they votes, like white men, or if like Indians, they had been numerous enough to command respect and overawe red tape, without doubt the wheels of office would have revolved for them; but being only halfbreeds, they were put off with an eternal promise, until patience ceased to be a virtue." We repeat again that the departmental system under which such callous and cruel neglect of the rights of the community was possible, was wrong and should be censured."

IN the Commons, on the 20th of April, 1886, Hon. Mr. LAURIER moved, seconded by the Hon. Mr. BLAKE:

> That "as it was the duty of the government to proceed with diligence, under the authority they obtained from parliament in 1879, to settle claims arising out of the Indian title of the Half-breeds of the Northwest Territories, and also to settle the existing claims of the Northwest Half-breeds, who were temporarily absent during the enumeration, and that in this respect the government has been guilty of neglect; delay and mismanagement, prejudicial to the peace, welfare and good government of Canada, &c.

This every candid, unbiased person will admit was a fair motion, and that in view of the gravity of the situation, it should have passed the House. It was defeated, however, by a vote of 64 to 106. Amongst the names of those voting to "burke" the question, and prevented the laying before the country the evidence the government had pigeonholed, we find Messrs. BAKER and SHAKESPEARE. The callous neglect of the government in this one case cost the country the loss of 200 precious lives, to say nothing of the diseases contracted during the hardships of a campaign, and somewhere in the neighborhood of six to ten million dollars. Notwithstanding this these gentlemen again implore the electors for a renewal of the confidence bestowed in them in 1882. We feel assured many will decline to condone so serious a matter and refuse to mark their ballots in their favor.

CANADA AT HOME.

In the course of his great speech at Hawick, Scotland, Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M. P., referred to the application of Canadian experience to the Irish qestion as follows: "This is not the time to enter into details; it would not be proper for me to anticipate in any way what the deliberations of the conference may hereafter bring forth. But, at least, I may be permitted to refer to what I have already said in public—I may refer to a speech which I made in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Home Rule bill, in which I pointed to the case of our own Colony of Canada as presenting many striking analogies with the case of Ireland. I said then that the relations between the Provinces of Canada and the Dominion Parliament offered most suggestive precedents for dealing with all the difficulties of this most difficult case. Every one of the conditions laid down by Lord HARTINGTON would be met by the adoption, or by the adoption of the internal Constitution of Canada. Lord HARTINGTON laid down four conditions which, in his opinion, were essential to the establishment of any legislative authority in Ireland. The first of those conditions was that the Imperial Parliament should continue to represent the whole, and not only part of the United Kingdom. The second was that the powers given to any new local authority should be delegated and not surrendered. The third was that the subjects to be treated by the local authority should be clearly defined, and should be subject to revision and control; and the last point was that the administration of justice should remain with an authority responsible to the Imperial Parliament.

The Constitution of Canada preserves to the Dominion parliament, which represents what the Imperial parliament would represent in our case, the supreme authority. The subjects committed to the Local Legislatures are strictly defined, are delegated and not surrendered, are subject in certain cases to revision and control. There is an analogy in the Constitution of Canada for the separate treatment of provinces which are distinct in race and which differ in relation. And lastly, the administration of justice in Canada is under the control of the Dominion authority, and is absolutely independent and free from local pressure and from local interference. It is quite true that when I made this suggestion in the House of Commons it was received with jeers and ridicule by persons who probably knew as little of the Constitution of Canada as they evidently knew of the provisions of the Home Rule Bill. But at that time the circumstances were not favorable to the consideration of any alternative plan. Now I repeat the suggestion, I invite discussion and criticism, and I say that I am confident that on those lines a plan may, and I hope will, be found which will give to Ireland such a measure of local autonomy as will satisfy all just and reasonable desires, and, at the same time, absolutely observe Liberal promises, and give guarantee of the rights of minorities, and for the integrity of the Empire, which all parties are agreed must form essential features of any proposal.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Mr. THEO. DAVIE made a characteristic attack upon the leader of the opposition. During the debate on Mr. THOMPSON'S motion about the construction of a railway to the northern end of the island, Mr. BEAVEN very properly pointed out that a large area of the lands through which such a line would pass had already been granted to the E. & N. R. Co. He also showed that the results of the construction of the C. P. R. and Island Railway, in so far as the settlement of the country or the building up of cities and villages were concerned, were not commensurate with the enormous expenditures, and very rightly attributed this unfortunate state of affairs to the employment of Chinese labor. In view of that fact he contended that care should be taken, at the inception of any new railway enterprise, that only white men, who might afterwards become citizens, would be employed. The junior member for Victoria, ever anxious to worm himself into the favor of Mr. DUNSMUIR, traveled outside of the record, and talked about the Clements bill, the absence therefrom of a prohibitive Chinese clause, employment of Chinese by the Foster mining company, &c., &c. His remarks were irrelevant and out of order, but having permitted him in his anxiety to misrepresent Mr. BEAVEN, to trahgress the proprieties of debate, Mr. Speaker could not well refuse the gentleman thus attacked an opportunity of reply. Mr. BEAVEN did so in terse and vigorous style. Neither he, or the government of which he was a member, had introduced the Clements bill. Mr. TURNER, now a member of the House, was a member of that company, but Mr. T. DAVIE dared not attack that gentleman. Messrs. HIGGINS, DUNSMUIR and TURNER were directors in the Foster mining company, and if any one was responsible for the employment of a Chinaman on those works, those gentlemen were, and not Mr. BEAVEN, who as a stock-holder did not know that such a thing had been done until it was mentioned in the House. As Mr. BEAVEN proved him to be unjust, unfair, and untruthful, the cheeky THEODORE blushed with shame and during the remainder of the discussion looked as crestfallen as a convicted criminal.

THE *Week* in discussing the RYKERT-SANDS $200,000 "boodle" swindle says that enough is known from the veracious lips of Mr. RYKERT himself to assure us that the habits of that eminent servant of the public remain unchanged. Will Lincoln again disgrace itself, and dishonor the Legislature? We fear it will. On the other side, Mr. WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, of Silver Islet fame, appears to prosper in South Grenville. Forty years of government by corruption by corruption have made the people callous. Indiscriminate slander has also played its part by levelling all reputations in the public mind.

IT MAY be an invention, but Sir JOHN MACDONALD is credited with having said that it is lucky for him that he is an old man. To which the *Week* adds that it is, if it implies that an aged politician is ready to give up power; on the contrary, all politicians of Sir JOHN'S stamp and character cling the more desperately the older they grow. But Sir JOHN may well have been made conscious by the incidents of the faction fight that his system has not long to live, and that he would be in great danger of surviving it if he lingered much longer on the scene. To form the basis of his Government, a number of heterogeneous and warring elements have been held in forced union by bribery of various kinds. The disruptive forces are now manifestly becoming too strong for the unifying power of corruption, and the break-up is apparently at hand.

A STRIKING characteristic of the present campaign is the marked contrast in the reports published by the Conservative papers as compared with those appearing in the Liberal press. A fair illustration of such disreputable tactics is to be found in our own city in the report of Wednesday night's meeting as it appeared in the senior ministerial organ of Thursday last. However we may differ with our esteemed contemporary, the Toronto *Mail*, in many respects, we are in duty bound to testify to the fairness of its conduct throughout the contest. Not only does it report meetings in a fair, unbiased manner, but its criticisms are usually couched in mild language and within such a strain that hardly exception can be taken to its conclusions. It is stated that the *Mail* must expect that there will be a jerk in switching off, and it will forfeit the patronage of some Tories who take no political literature except glorification of the Tory chief and abuse of his opponents. But this will pass away. The London *Times* went through the same ordeal in a more trying form, and its prosperity soon returned. The world would be in its dotage if it continued to prefer one-sided information and biased criticism.

TORYISM - MACDONALDISM AND BOODLEISM DIES HARD.

The election press dispatches published in THE TIMES on Wednesday last completely "broke" the rank and file of the Tory phalanx who hitherto held supreme sway in this city. Throughout the forenoon of that day their spirits were so elated that nothing less than a majority of fifty need be mentioned. The fact had gone forth from Ottawa to claim this number and the faithful were enjoined to keep up the "refrain." When THE TIMES appeared announcing that the Liberals had triumphed, and had up to the hour the Canadian Pacific Railway dispatches left the east a vote of 105 to 100 a different tune began to be piped by Sir JOHN'S admirers. Repeated telegrams but confirmed the dispatches sent by the C. P. R. company—a corporation well known not to entertain the most friendly feelings towards the Liberals. These reached the city from various sources. THE TIMES was charged with concocting its dispatches in the office. This was successfully refuted by the production of the originals of the dispatches, members of the *Colonist's* staff scanned these over and became convinced that the charge they and others had made were false. So far as the specials are concerned they are prepared by a well known independent journalist in Toronto in whose judgment impartiality, and honor as a journalist, we have the most exalted opinion, having known him for many years. His dispatches are published as they reach us, and nothing has yet transpired to change the figures given by him from day to day.

The Tory climax, however, was reached when the Hon. EDWARD BLAKE'S answer to a congratulatory message was received and published. (See it in another column.) The "pairty" here became alarmed and at once wired the crafty premier for a consoling message. The appeal was answered by Messrs. BAKER and SHAKESPEARE receiving the following:

> OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—It is reported that the Grits are telegraphing up lying statements with reference to the results of the elections here. The true state of the polls *is about* as follows: Ontario, 53 government, 38 opposition; Quebec, 35 government, 29 opposition; Nova Scotia, 14 government, 7 opposition; New Brunswick, 9 government, 7 opposition; P. E. Island, 6 opposition; Manitoba, 4 government, 1 opposition. Total, government, 115; opposition, 88; majority for government, 27; exclusive of Gaspe and Algoma, which will undoubtedly go government. **Please cause this to be published in your local papers everywhere, and to be widely circulated.**
>
> (Signed) JOHN A. MACDONALD.

It will be observed that the *Colonist*—ever true to its propensities to distort, garble and prevaricate—omits the last clause in Sir JOHN'S despatch. The organ omits a very important fact, that of the injunction of the premier to his political Siamese twins in this city to—*"Please cause this to be published in your local papers everywhere, and to be widely circulated."*

Sir JOHN it will be observed claims that the statements are lying ones. He, of all men, either public or private, should be the last to use that expression, for beyond doubt none in Canada has so completely mastered that art as he has. In proof of which we recommend the following to the attention of his admirers in Victoria:

THE TRUTH V. MACDONALD.

On my honor as a gentleman there is no truth in the statement that I received money from Sir Hugh Allan for election purposes—Sir John Macdonald.

I, as an Orangeman, have ever since been true to its principles.—Sir John Macdonald at Kingston in 1861.

I have never set foot in an Orange Lodge in my life.—Sir John Macdonald at Carleton in 1886.

I wish to God I could catch L. Riel.—Sir John A. Macdonald at Peterboro'.

You will find enclosed $1,000 for Riel.—Sir John Macdonald to Archbishop Taché.

Sir JOHN'S booming dispatch does not surprise us. It is characteristic of the man. It is but natural that his political death should be a hard one, and that the struggle will be severe. It was so with him in 1862; again repeated in 1864 and in 1873. It is but history repeating itself, for not until repeated defeats did Hon. JOHN SANFIELD MACDONALD step down and out. The same spectacle was witnessed in Quebec a few days ago when Hon. Mr. TAILLON, with a determination worthy a better cause, and in defiance of all constitutional usage, clung to office in the face of an adverse vote and the fact that an unmistakable majority of the Assembly was against him. Those then, who expect that Sir JOHN will surrender the seals of office without the severest struggle Canada has yet witnessed are laboring under a delusion. But his political race is about run. The people of Canada have said that Toryism, Macdonaldism and Boodleism have played their part. They demand a change of actors and a thorough cleaning up of the political Augean stable at Ottawa, which will reveal startling developments when that process is begun.

But in order further to illustrate the necessity of not accepting as gospel Sir JOHN'S dispatches, we quote a few instances to show the attitude assumed by several of the members elect in Quebec, claimed by the premier as his supporters. The Ottawa Evening *Journal* is a strong Conservative oracle. In its issue of 14th inst., discussing the classifications claimed by Liberals and Conservatives for those elected by acclamation in Quebec, published the opinions expressed by several both before and after their election:

Ex-Judge Coursol, who left the bench in 1878 to run for parliament in the Conservative interest in Montreal East, was until the execution of Riel a consistent Conservative. In Montreal in his speech after being elected by acclamation, Mr Coursol distinctly placed himself on record against the government. He said: After having read all the documents bearing on the case and considered them as a former judge and lawyer, he had come to the conclusion that the government had committed a great wrong, and had been guilty of cruelty in hanging Louis Riel. A number of member of parliament protested before the execution. The number has since diminished, but he was proud to say that *he belonged to the small minority which was about to become the majority.* When he had been called upon to again become a candidate, he remembered that on the Champ de Mars 30,000 people, largely from Montreal East, had condemned the government; he remembered that there was but one voice of protest against the great wrong which had been committed; that from one end of the province to the other there was mourning on the death of Riel. *His sentiments were the same now that they were then.* He added that he had also left the government on another question and that was on Home Rule for Ireland.

Mr. COURSOL is claimed by the Conservatives, as are Messrs. GIGAULT, DUPONT, BERGERON and others. Here is what is said of these gentlemen:

Ex-mayor Gigault, of St. Cesaire, Rouville County, forty miles north of Montreal, has left no doubt that he will support Mr. Blake. In a speech a few days before his election he referred to Mr. Blake *as a man whom French Canadians could trust*, and expressed his intention of giving him as consistent support as circumstances would allow.

There can be no mistake in such language. Following the doubtful ones still further we find the following in the Montreal *Herald* of the 18th:

Mr. Dupont, who attempted to speak at St. Gabriel for Mr. Desjardins, and received rough treatment at the hands of the people, has gone to Beauharnois to speak for Mr. Bergeron, who is a straight out opposition candidate. Mr. Dupont regards it as a duty to help a "belter" wherever he finds him. M. Bergeron, we are glad to know, is certain to be returned any way.

We repeat that the classification transmitted to us by wire is correct. The *Mail* which is preferable to Sir JOHN MACDONALD claims a majority of a dozen for the Government. Its knowledge of men and their political affinities is far reaching and carries greater weight than does any message from a source so questionable as Sir JOHN'S conduct and utterances have proved him to be. His message corroborates the result in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Manitoba as telegraphed us on Wednesday. He claims fourteen in Nova Scotia, but no names are given. Our classification gives the government thirteen and the names of each candidate elect in each case. In Quebec a majority of six is claimed by Sir JOHN. We are convinced that in this respect he is misleading his supporters here, for there can be no doubt as to the solid Liberal delegation Quebec will send to Ottawa in a few weeks. Routed, horse, foot and artillery, the chieftain has been compelled to again resort to tactics that have stood him in good stead, but temporarily, in the past. The electors laugh at this clumsy attempt at thus deceiving them, and will so mark their ballots on Monday, the 7th March.

CANADA'S TRADE FOR 1886.

According to the trade and navigation returns of the Dominion for 1886, there is a marked decline in the trade of the Dominion during the past few years. Canada's exports have fallen from $102,137,203 in 1882, to $85,257,314 in 1886. In 1874 Canada's exports were over two millions greater than in 1876, while the imports have fallen off from $119,419,500 in 1882 to $104,424,561 in 1886. To this time the total value of goods exported from Canada in 1886 was $85,251,314, of which $77,813,235 comprised Canadian products and $7,438,079 the products of other countries. The total amount of customs duties collected in 1886 was $19,448,123, compared with $19,133,558 in 1885. The average rate of customs taxation levied upon goods dutiable was $18·60 in 1886, against $17.55 in 1885, or an increase of 1.05 per cent.

In 1878 the excess of Canada's imports over exports was $13,658,120. In 1886, the balance between exports and imports reached $19,173,247, or nearly six millions more than in 1878. Average balance of trade against Canada for the past five years $23,063,487, compared with $13,158,120 in 1878. The aggregate trade of the Dominion on the basis of exports and goods entered for consumption was $189,675,875 in 1886, compared with $198,179,847 in 1885 and $217,565,510 in 1874. The average rate imposed upon dutiable goods entered for consumption in 1886 was 27¼ per cent compared with 26 per cent in 1885, and 29 per cent. in 1876. The value of free goods imported in 1886 was $28,943,875, compared with $29,440,401 in 1885, and $30,619,262 in 1878. *The heavy duties imposed upon raw materials has militated against Canadian manufacturers.* In 1878 our imports of manufactured goods amounted to $4,127,755. They have never reached that figure since, and in 1886 were only $3,306,387, or nearly $200,000 less than in 1885. The following summary of the value of the articles exported in 1878, 1885 and 1886, shows where the falling off occurred:

	1886.	1885.	1878.
Agricultural impl'ts.	$ 16,658	$ 22,640	$ 46,600
Biscuits . . .	15,384	18,926	29,965
Carriages . . .	22,869	21,878	56,409
Clothing . . .	12,984	15,955	24,754
Glassware . . .	1,621	789	2,199
Grindstones . .	21,110	31,082	42,842
Sewing machines .	35,625	60,225	273,258
Boots and shoes .	68,524	70,195	236,848
Ships . . .	266,373	346,276	1,318,145
Tobacco and cigars.	22,152	25,953	62,952
Household furniture.	33,070	66,831	79,869
Woolens . . .	28,298	55,723	23,807

The following shows the exports to and imports from the principal countries of the world, and the duty collected on the imports from each in 1886:

	Exports to.	Imp. from.	Duty.
Gt. Britain	$ 41,342,629	$ 49,601,159	$ 7,817,457
U. States .	28,578,768	44,954,039	6,790,038
France . .	844,363	1,973,218	635,966
Germany . .	358,296	2,155,323	568,168
Spain . .	43,075	379,465	150,268
Portugal . .	244,450	98,277	39,410
Italy . . .	108,604	108,697	35,367
Holland . .	7,567	261,972	609,570
Belgium . .	6,565	501,907	122,116
N'wfoud'nd .	1,754,990	368,321	2,467
West Indies .	2,121,570	3,114,473	1,364,227
S. America. .	1,010,054	1,100,995	503,725
China, Japan .	62,118	2,432,584	148,076
Australia . .	269,999	not given	not given
Switzerl'nd	not given	326,985	19,652
Other coun .	711,315	1,294,739	478,033

The value of imports and exports in each year since 1878 was:

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Duty.
1878.	$ 79,324,667	$ 93,084,787	$ 12,795,69
1879.	71,491,253	91,098,427	12,939,54
1881.	87,911,458	95,489,747	14,138,84
1882.	99,230,023	105,220,549	18,930,87
1883.	102,137,203	119,449,500	21,009,82
1884.	99,095,804	112,254,862	23,473,30
1885.	91,406,499	118,397,012	20,164,90
1886.	89,228,261	109,941,499	19,122,95
1886.	85,251,314	104,424,561	19,448,12

The exports from and imports into the various provinces of the Dominion last year are:

	Exports.	Imports.	Duty.
Ontario. . .	$ 27,050,388	$ 28,048,473	$6,036,198
Quebec. . .	20,171,259	45,067,604	5,241,975
Nova Scotia.	9,031,813	5,840,344	1,662,087
N Brunswick	8,547,002	5,849,320	1,245,079
P. E. Island.	1,266,267	427,171	234,604
Manitoba. .	832,615	1,826,307	467,312
B Columbia.	2,952,616	3,052,299	860,226
N W Terri.	none	182,782	19,565
Total . . .	$ 85,251,314	$ 104,424,561	$19,457,597

As compared with 1885, the exports of every province excepting New Brunswick, fell off in 1886.

The question is naturally asked why is our export trade declining in this alarming manner? The answer is a very simple one. As we have repeatedly stated the N. P. has so taxed the raw materials of the manufacturer as to enormously increase the cost of production and to render competition by Canadian manufacturers in the world's markets more difficult than formerly. Again, the government has thrown every obstacle in the way of obtaining reciprocity with the United States, and that, also, is an additional reason. The Americans themselves are desirous of reciprocity, and a bill has been introduced into Congress granting to Canada reciprocity in all articles of trade and commerce on which Canada and the two countries can agree. This is an important step and if the Tory government were sincere we should have reciprocity, and the profits of Canadian lumbermen would be enormously increased and those profits be partially divided in increased wages among their employees. Electors, the Liberal candidates will favor and vote for such a policy as this.

THE CRISIS ON FRIDAY.

Notwithstanding the boasted government majority, a rather strange scene took place in the Legislative Assembly yesterday evening, when the ruling of Mr. Speaker was submitted to a vote of the House. The Speaker ruled that a bill to repeal the Sumas Dyking Act, 1878, was out of order as being brought in to repeal a private act. Quite recently it was held that the government had a right to bring in a public act to repeal a private act. Mr. BOLE took strong ground against the ruling, but other members of the opposition held that Mr. Speaker was technically right and felt bound to sanction his decision, and their conscientious sense of duty saved the government, as on a vote being taken 13 voted for the ruling, 11 against. Of the latter number four gentlemen belonged to the opposition, so that even had Mr. ROBSON and Mr. SMITHE been in their places the government could not be saved. Mr. SMITHE is sick and Mr. ROBSON ran away with his usual discretion when the division was coming on the House. The gentlemen on the treasury side of the House should be proud of their retiring leader.

Straddling a Dyke.

The *Colonist* is good enough to say that "Messrs. Orr and Ladner were absent during the debate upon the Sumas Dyking Act Repeal Bill in the House yesterday." This is one of the methods by which the *Colonist* circulates falsehoods. The fact is that the bill referred to—the principles of which were not objected to by any member of the House—was brought in by the Hon. John Robson. It did not give the relief asked for by the settlers, or which was contemplated by the other bill brought in by Mr. Davie. When the latter bill was under discussion, the Hon. John Robson was not present, took no part in the debate, and finally shirked the vote upon which the fate of the measure depended. Messrs. Orr and Ladner were in their seats, and voted to have Mr. Davie's bill admitted, or rather against the ruling of Mr. Speaker, who had declared that the bill had been introduced contrary to the rules of the House. The electors of New Westminster district must by this time have come to the conclusion that in trusting to the Hon. J. Robson they were placing confidence in one who was ready to betray them at the first opportunity. Had the Provincial Secretary used his influence in the House, and voted like a man, Mr. Davie's bill would probably have become law.

As well Defend Sodom.

The Rev. Principal Grant, of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., a pronounced Conservative, thus admonishes Canadians:

We must choke bribery, or be choked. Pacific scandals or the insolent purchase of a Province with the intent to purchase the country, local railways to purchase counties in detail, blind shares or the purchase of members of Parliament, have all been defended. As well defend Sodom.

The *Colonist* rushes to the defence of Mr. K. F. Burns, the member for Gloucester, N. B., who was amongst the chosen few in the late parliament that received undue favors at the hands of the government in the shape of a subsidy of $3,200 a mile to the Bathurst and Shippigan, New Brunswick, railway a distance of some 70 miles. It is quite natural for our neighbor to defend this and similar scandals. Nevertheless the fact remains that Mr. Burns is largely interested in the road; that he has been a loyal supporter of Sir John's Government both in and out of Parliament and that for such adhesion to party he got his reward not in the shape of a timber limit, a grazing or coal lands lease, but the actual hard coin—the accumulated hard earnings of the people, squeezed out of them by excessive taxation on all the commodities of life—to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars. This is boodleism of the worst kind. Messrs. BAKER and SHAKESPEARE voted with the government in rewarding its faithful henchman—Burns—at the country's expense. They forgot to ask for a share of the passing favors for their own city or province. Thus it was that British Columbia was left out in the cold. Will the electors approve of such conduct? If not "regulate" your ballots accordingly.

"A Lot of Thieves."

The Hon. Frank Smith is not only a member of Sir John Macdonald's cabinet, but a prominent wholesale merchant in Toronto and President of the Street railway system of that city. Last spring in discussing matters relative to workingmen and their position in the country, in the proceedings of the Senate he is reported to have said:

> I can tell him that if trouble comes again, and ten times the trouble, I am going to stand by my property in this country, the property I made by my hard work. I am going to stand by that property, and I am not going to allow a lot of thieves to come in.—Hon. Frank Smith in the Senate, May 11, 1886.

The Harris Murder.

Alex. Crawford who was arrested in connection with the Harris murder has been discharged and bound over to appear at the next assizes. The witnesses against him were also bound over to appear in the sum of $500.

AN EARTHQUAKE

Causes General Consternation Throughout Europe—Several Persons Die of Fright.

The shocks of earthquake which visited the western coast of Europe on Wednesday were very destructive and resulting in the death of a great many people. So far as known up to latest accounts the number amounted to between 200 and 300. Considerable anxiety was felt for the safety of the Prince of Wales, but a despatch from H. R. H. set all uneasiness in this respect at rest. The government telegraphed him to return to England to allay public anxiety. More casualties will no doubt be reported.

ROME, Feb. 24.—At Nice earthquake shocks caused an awful surprise to the crowds of maskers returning home from a carnival festival. Worn and bedraggled by the night's exercise, and looking dull and dreary, in the under glare of a morning sunlight. The first shock created a panic. Women screamed in terror and went wild. They crushed in all directions for safety. Every one thought of an awful impending calamity. Barking dogs and clanging church bells added to the momentary terror. People first rushed to the church of Notre Dame and besieged the confessional. A dramatic scene presented itself of many strong men on their knees praying. Then came the second shock when terror was depicted on every face. Praying crowds hastened outside for safety. The troops were called out to keep order among the crowds who besieged the railways throughout the city. To-day has been a blue, cloudless sky, with warm sun. A thorough inspection will be necessary to discover the actual damage to property. One lady jumped from a window in terror, when the first shock came. She now lies in a precarious condition. The Mayor to-day expressed the opinion no more shocks are likely to occur, and enjoined the people to remain calm.

Very light shocks were felt in Rome. No damage at Leghorn. The earthquake had an undulating movement, accompanied by underground rumbling lasting twelve seconds. At Genoa and Turin its effects were similar. At Lucca the shock lasted forty seconds. At Genoa it lasted a minute, creating great excitement. As far as learned no damage caused.

NICE, Feb. 24.—Although the earthquake was much less serious in France than in Italy the panic here is excessive. People were depressed by the carnival dissipation, and their imagination painted everything in the darkest colors. Exorbitant rates were charged for all conveyances. The crush of visitors who desired to leave fearing a renewal of the shocks, is great to-night. Nobody dares to sleep in the houses. Wagons, carriages, slips, cabins and all other available conveyances, are seized at a high price. The streets are filled with people carrying their bedding. Visitors deserted the hotels, sitting in long rows on chairs in the streets. The bell on St. Augustine's church fell.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—Some papers call attention to the fact that several days ago was published a statement that the annual relapse of the sun visible in the southern hemisphere would be accompanied by extreme seismic phenomena, owing to coincident influence of the moon on the earth.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The news of the earthquakes was at first disbelieved. When confirmed the greatest sensation and anxiety over the fate of friends became general. Telegraph offices were soon crowded. Slight shocks were felt at Vimes, Privas, Valence, Grenoble and Lyons. The gendarme's barracks at Cologne collapsed; several persons were killed and injured. Business is suspended almost everywhere.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—[illegible] felt at Corsica. It is reported that several persons were killed at Mentone where St. Michael's Church was badly damaged and the postoffice wrecked. The inmates of a convent holding the sacrement at Nice, died from fright.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Dispatches from Genoa state that the populace slept out of doors last night. Many went aboard the ships in the harbor and 3,000 fled from the city by rail. At a house near Diana Marinoa a ball was proceeding when the shocks came. The building was competely wrecked and terrible loss of life resulted. The dancers lay dead in heaps upon the ground. Many of the houses destroyed had large tanks underneath filled with olive oil intended for exportation to France and Germany. A numerous party of soldiers exploring found Judge Ross lying beneath a mass of debris, still alive. While the men were trying to extricate him a beam fell, killing the judge and wounding a soldier. Nearly 15,000 persons have left Nice. The exodus continues through Riviera. The railway trains are thronged with people anxious to get away. It has transpired that during Wednesday's panic a French countess gave birth to a child in the public gardens at Nice.

In the province of Genoa 42 were killed and 32 injured. Bajardo and Diano Marina were the only places destroyed. Cervo was only partially demaged. The churches at Bajardo, Castelletro and Analgo were thrown down by the severity of the shock.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS.

Goblet, the Prime Minister has sent to the Prefect of Nice the first remittance of 10,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers from the earthquake.

THE KILLED.

A dispatch from Rome gives the following official list of killed and wounded: Bajardo, 300 killed and wounded; at Diano Marina, 250 killed and injured; at Bressano, 50 killed and 86 injured; at Diano Costello, 30 killed and many injured. The number of persons killed is less than was supposed. It is estimated that in the Province of Porto Maurizo 570 persons were killed and 156 injured.

ANOTHER SHOCK AT NICE.

NICE, Feb. 25.—Another earthquake shock was felt in this city this morning. The disturbance was slight.

Stanley Heard From.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Henry M. Stanley telegraphs from Zanzibar recounting the seizure of the Sultan of Zanzibar, the steamer Kilo and the bombardment of Tungi by the Portuguese. In the opinion of Stanley Portugal is acting high handed and in a manner relying on the interference of Germany. Passiveness on the part of England Stanley says will be most injurious to a valuable trade. England and Germany together ought to cry "hands off" to Portugal before irreparable mischief ensues. Stanly says, in reference to the expedition for the relief of Emin Bey, a party have embarked on the steamer Madura. The expedition consists of nine European officers, sixty-one Soudanes, thirty Soumalis, 620 natives of Zanzibar, three interpreters and Tippu Tib, the Arab trader, and forty of his followers. Couriers have gone overland with letters to Uganda, while others have been sent to Stanly Falls to meet the native chiefs.

A Cold Wave

Passed over Northeastern California on Wednesday last as well as a snowstorm. At Boca the cold was intense, the thermometer indicating 36° below zero at Truckee, 24° below; at Posey Creek, 7° below; at Reno, 26° below. The weather on Thursday moderated, and yesterday was reported to be clear and cold.

A BROOKLYN WEDDING.

Talmage's Daughter Married in Her Father's Church.

A Brilliant Scene there and at Her Father's House.

The New *York World* is giving particulars of the Talmage-Doonan wedding says it was certainly the finest wedding that has been celebrated in Brooklyn for many years. The bride, was Miss Edith Ellwood Talmage, daughter of the Rev. T. D. Talmage, and the bridegroom Mr. Allan E. Doonan, of Richmond, Va. The ceremony was witnessed by fully six thousand guests last evening at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. The whole appearance of the edifice was changed. At the back of the church, in the alcove facing the pulpit, portieres were hung forming a dressing room for the bride and her attendants, and thence down either of the central aisles on each side stretched white satin ribbon. The seats in front of the pulpit had been removed to make room for the bridal party to form a most graceful tableau during the ceremony. The great organ and pulpit platforms were entirely concealed behind

A FOREST OF LIVING GREENS.

Tall palms reaching almost to the ceiling nodded above a dense growth of feathery ferns, palms, spruce pines, rubber trees, fleecy-white azaleas, beautiful callas and the delicate-blooming geneets. About the pillars which support the gallery were twined ropes of smilax, and every part of the edifice was made brilliant with hundreds of lights. Long before 8 o'clock, the hour appointed for the ceremony, guests began to arrive, and when the organ began to peal out the ever-familiar wedding march the body of the church was filled with people from all parts of the country.

As the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage and his brother, the Rev. Goyer Talmage, D. D., stepped from the study beside the pulpit and took their places in front of the organ, the bridegroom and his best man, Mr. James D. Patton, of Richmond, Va., followed, and met the bridal party as it came down the west aisle. Four ushers, the Messrs. Winfield Scott, of New York, Mr. John Dunn, Mr. Charles Worthan and Mr. Scott Garrington, preceded the bride and her attendants, who entered in the following order: First, the four bridesmaids, Miss Colquitt, daughter of Senator A. H. Colquitt; Miss De Forest, of Baltimore, and Miss Tucker and Miss Gallander, of New York; then the bride, accompanied by her sister, Miss May Talmage, as maid of honor, the two younger sisters acting as attendants, followed by the two ushers, Mr. Charles Anderson, of Richmond, and Mr. Frank Talmage.

THE BRIDE'S GOWN

was of white corded silk en traine, with trimmings and draperies of duchesse lace. The corsage was cut in a deep point in the front and back. The ornaments were diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. The bouquet was lilies of the valley and orange blossoms.

The maid of honor wore a short gown of pale green, decollete, and carried a bouquet of white roses. The bridesmaids were attired in gowns of white tulle and satin, with garniture of ferns, each carrying a bunch of ferns and red roses in her hand. The effect was very pretty. The ceremony was performed by the father of the bride, assisted by his brother, the Rev. Goyer Talmage.

The reception which followed at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1 South Oxford street, was no less brilliant. The house, like the church, was elaborately decorated by Wier. In one hall stood palms and calla lilies, and in cabinets in the long saloon were banks of white, red and yellow tulips; a canopy of smilax and white tulips suspended in front of the mirror, where the young couple stood to receive the congratulations of their friends. In front of the mirror in the back parlor was

AN ARTISTIC PIECE OF FLORAL DECORATION,

consisting of palms, ferns, pink and white azaleas and crotons, among which the golden bloom of the geneets shone like jewels. On the right of the room a beautiful orchid mingled its delicate bloom amid a mass of dark green foliage.

The adjoining residence of Mr. Mitchele Packard was kindly offered for the occasion, the two houses being connected by the extension in the rear, which was hung with Oriental rugs and Japanese bamboo hangings and lighted with lanterns of antique silver and colored glass. Turkish rugs covered the floor. On the third floor two rooms were devoted to the display of the presents. Among the most beautiful objects was a butterfly fire screen, the body and standard of which were composed of old repousse silver, and the outstretched wings of translucent glass of pale blue and amber tints, studded with spots of high-colored crystals that showed like rubies and sapphires.

IRON WORKS FOR VANCOUVER.

The Contract for Their Construction Let to a Belgian Firm.

An unemployed working man in Hamilton, Ont., forwards us the following letter with a request to publish same. It is dated in that city on the 17th inst. He says: A letter in the *Spectator* last night is signed "J. H. Killey." Mr. Killey says a large contract for iron works for Vancouver, B. C., has been given to a Belgian firm. The present government have had about eight years to readjust the tariff. Why have they not settled it, then, so as to give those large contracts for iron works to Canadian firms? Would it not be better to try Mr. Blake and see if he cannot keep those contracts in Canada? If Mr. Blake and his party should be so fortunate as to gain the day on the 22nd, I hope he will try to help all the factories going in Canada. If Mr. Killey thinks that the working men of Hamilton are contented with the present state of affairs he is altogether mistaken. For instance, is it not scandalous to be given those kid-gloved gentlemen of the Senate at Ottawa $1000 a year for doing almost next to nothing, when $300 would be quite abundante for them? Workingmen, what do you think of this? Then there are tens of thousands of acres being taken up at present in the Northwest for cattle ranches by three or four men. These men are calculated to make hundreds of thousands of dollars, but what will their poor servant men get? About enough to keep life in them. Instead of the government giving so much money to Senators for doing so little, it should create to facilitate the supplies of the necessaries of life for the settlers in the Northwest provinces. There are men in the city here who were out at the Northwest who could not get along there because when they got sick they could not get medicines at prices within their reach. The government ought to try to fix things so as to place all the necessaries of life within reach of all the settlers. The workingmen of Hamilton have a fellow-feeling for settlers in the Northwest.

Savings Banks Returns.

The post office savings bank return for the month of January is the most satisfactory that has been published since the establishment of the system. The amount deposited during the month was $753,961; amount withdrawn, $470,929. Increase for the year, $1,250,000.

SANTA ANNA'S BRIDE.

A BEAUTIFUL, SHABBILY DRESSED GIRL, PLAYING WITH A KITTEN.

The Story of the Dictator's Second Wife. Her Rich Wardrobe—A Lazy Lady. A Lesson in Neatness—Receiving a Visitor.

When Gen. Santa Anna lost power and prestige and was exiled, his young wife proved a true and devoted woman. In 1874 the exiled hero, old, broken in health and bowed in spirit, received permission from the Mexican government to return to his native land, and then his wife was his chief solace and did all in her power to alleviate his moral and physical sufferings. The ex-dictator lived very plainly, for the greater part of his fortune had been squandered in the West Indies; those who had fawned upon him in other days utterly ignored him, and he was totally neglected even by persons on whom he had once conferred immense favors. As to his favorite generals and other military chiefs, many assumed a virtuous or patriotic indignation and disclaimed intercourse with a man who was a "traitor"; all seemed to forget how well and bravely Gen. Santa Anna had fought against the Americans in 1846.

LOLLING IN A ROCKING CHAIR.

After Gen. Santa Anna died his family recovered some of his former possessions, and his widow was comparatively wealthy. She owned a city residence here and a pretty country seat in Tacubaya. Her wardrobes were filled with silk, satin and velvet dresses, her laces alone constituted a fortune, and she still retained costly sets of diamonds, pearls and emeralds; but when the stimulus of the old general's ambition was withdrawn Mrs. Santa Anna became so careless, so inane that she had not energy enough to sustain the position she might have held if possessed of any spirit. Her apathy was not due to any regrets for past rank or splendor. She was simply lazy, and soon degenerated into a nonentity, and instead of opening her salon to those who respected her and fully appreciated her virtues, she received but a few relatives and passed her days idly lolling in a rocking chair. Some two years ago a Spanish lady, who was really attached to Mrs. Santa Anna, tried to arouse her from her oyster-like existence. One morning, when she found her ex-highness in a torn, soiled wrapper, with her hair hanging down and her feet thrust into old slippers down at the heel, she said:

"Lola, it is a shame for you to be so untidy."

Mrs. Santa Anna replied: "I have no person to dress for."

"Nonsense!" exclaimed her friend. "You should remember that you are the widow of one of Mexico's most illustrious heroes. Allow me to give you one lesson in neatness."

"What is it?" asked Mrs. Santa Anna, with a languid smile.

A LESSON IN NEATNESS.

"It must be given in the parlor," responded Senora B., and, leading the widow into the salon, she pointed to the portrait of the deceased president, saying: "Look at that proud face;" then stopping before a full length portrait of her ex-highness, said: "Look at your graceful figure, your beautiful face, those magnificent jewels which you yet possess and those almost regal robes," then quickly turning to a large mirror, added: "And there behold what you are now!"

Mrs. Santa Anna gazed at the figure in the mirror, then replied: "Yes, my beauty has all gone."

"No," responded her friend, "your teeth are still beautiful, your hair is but slightly changed, your figure is still excellent, but you are so slovenly that you look worse than any of your servants, and you are so indolent that if you do not soon rouse yourself half of your faculties will be paralyzed for lack of exercise."

Mrs. Santa Anna rallied for a while, but about a year ago, when the writer had occasion to see her, and had called and waited some time, a woman in a faded calico dress, having her head and form enveloped in a blue cotton rebosa, such as servants and Indian women wear, entered the parlor. I asked: "Does Mrs. Santa Anna know I am here? Was my card given her?"

The reply was: "Ah! I see you have entirely forgotten me." It was Mrs. Santa Anna.

Mortified at my own stupidity, I quickly replied: "The parlor is a little dark; I have not seen you for two years, and then you were dressed in black." But in very truth I had never seen the lady looking quite so untidy. So little was Mrs. Santa Anna known, or rather so completely was her very existence forgotten, that when she was buried not long ago some of the Mexican newspapers alluded to her "extreme old age," although she could not have been more than 55 or 60 years old. They evidently believed the deceased was the president's first wife, who would have been at least 80.—City of Mexico Letter.

Snuff Taking and the Voice.

Gen. Dearborn of Boston was a guest at this dinner to Lafayette. At that day, gentlemen, especially lawyers, were much in the habit of taking snuff, and in this habit the general had so long indulged, and to such excess, that he had almost entirely lost his voice. Mr. Clay was also fond of snuff, so fond that he would never carry a box, lest he should indulge the habit to such excess as to injure his voice, his splendid, silver toned, melodious voice. There was, however, a tobacco store on the avenue, where he usually stopped on passing to get a pinch of fine Maccaboy. Passing the place the morning after the great dinner, in company with Gen. Dearborn, he stopped, as usual, inviting his friend in to test the quality of Mr. Tobacconist's snuff. As they were snuffing away, Gen. Dearborn remarked that snuff injured some men's voices, "but," said he, with what little vocal power snuff had left him, "it has never affected mine in the least." Mr. Clay used to relate this anecdote with great humor, imitating in doing so, Gen. Dearborn's piping tones, to the infinite amusement of his company.—Ben: Perley Poore.

The Old Spelling Book.

Examining a modern "speller," the ear is pained by the lack of rhythm displayed upon its pages. For instance, upon one page of this book the word "fish" is found; then follow various words relating to fishing and fish culture; no rhythm whatever to please the ear or uniformity to attract the eye. "Fish, fishes, fin, head, tail, scales, line, hook, breeding, water, eggs, etc." The child masters "fish" and perhaps "fin." By the time, "fin" is learned the poor "fish" has sunk beneath the waves of forgetfulness, and the heads and tails are about all that are retained in the mind of the child by this mode of misplacing words, as spelling lessons.

Now look at the old method, where the words arranged in columns had, perhaps, no affinity, save in the matter of euphonious classification. "fish," "dish" "wish," "take," "make," "cake," etc. Now this method pleased the child's love of rhythm; it pleased the ear and the eye as well, and so was better adapted to his powers of memory than is the present conglomeration of words, a tangle of monosyllable and polysyllable, in which the overtaxed brain of the poor little speller becomes inextricably involved, so that his early experience remains a sorrow and vexation to him his whole life long.—Boston Globe.

WHEN JENNY LIND SANG

"Home, Sweet Home" at Her Concert in Washington Many Years Ago.

Perhaps the most thrilling quarter of an hour of John Howard Payne's life was that when Jenny Lind sang "Home, Sweet Home," to him. The occasion was the Jenny Lind concert in Washington, the night of Dec. 17, 1850. The assembly was, perhaps, the most distinguished ever seen in a concert room in this country. The immense National hall, hastily constructed for the occasion on the ruins of the burned National theatre, was filled to overflowing. Among the notables present and occupying front seats were President Fillmore, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Gen. Scott and John Howard Payne.

Jenny Lind opened with the "Casta Diva," and followed with the "Flute Song" (in which her voice contested rivalry for purity and sweetness with a flute in the duet), then the famous "Bird Song," and next on her programme the "Greeting to America." All the pieces were applauded apparently to the full capacity of an enthusiastic audience, and Mr. Webster, who was in his most genial after-dinner mood, emphasized the plaudit by rising from his seat and making Jenny a profound bow, as if responding for the country to her "Greeting."

But when the "Swedish Nightingale" answered the encore by turning in the direction of John Howard Payne and giving "Home, Sweet Home," with all the wonderful tenderness, purity and simplicity fitting both the words and air of the immortal song, the difference was at once seen between the mechanical applause called out by a display of fine vocalization, and that elicited by the "touch of nature that makes the whole world kin." Before the first line of the song was completed the audience was fairly "off its feet," and could scarcely wait for a pause to give expression to its enthusiasm. People ordinarily of the undemonstrative sort clapped, stamped and shouted as if they were mad, and it seemed as if there would be no end to the uproar. Meantime all eyes were turned upon Payne, a small sized, elegantly molded, gray haired gentleman, who blushed violently at finding himself the center of so many glances.—Brooklyn Magazine.

The Height of Great Men.

A correspondent inquires of us if there is any truth in the general belief that the leaders of any particular age are large men, "or is it merely superstitious?"

There is a modicum of truth in it. While there are numerous exceptions, it seems to be a fact that great poets, essayists, scholars and philosophical thinkers are, as a rule, small; while great generals, orators and politicians—those who are engrossed in doing rather than thinking—are, as a rule, above the average size of man. There is a reason for it; those who possess the most vitality are apt to make the biggest noise in the world. Washington was a large man; so were Cortez, Charlemagne and Wellington; so were Webster, Clay, Tom Corwin, Tom Marshall, Lincoln, Chase, Sumner; so are Gladstone, Bismarck, Ferry, Cleveland, James G. Blaine and Gen. Sherman. When men who have won distinction are not tall, they generally make it up in breadth, like Bonaparte, Stephen A. Douglas and Sheridan.

The thinkers of the world have generally been small; as Cicero, Aristotle, Bacon, Alexander Pope, Alexander Hamilton and Oliver Wendell Holmes. The members of the senate, ever since that body was established, have been, it is alleged, about an inch taller than the average height of American men. Successful American editors have generally been tall men, averaging six feet high and over 200 pounds, as the elder Bennett, Thurlow Weed, James Watson Webb, Horace Greeley, Wilbur F. Storey, Murat Halstead, Joseph Medill, Whitelaw Reid, Joseph Pulitzer, and Charles A. Dana—all fine specimens of full grown men.

Great orators are almost always large men, and such specimens as Joseph Cook, Henry Ward Beecher, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Mr. Moody, Roscoe Conkling and De Witt C. Talmage are familiar to the eye of the present generation of Americans. These orators are not only alike in weighing 225 pounds apiece, but they further resemble each other in possessing a keen sense of both humor and pathos, and in being coarse grained—of the earth, earthy. If they had not been coarse of texture they would have died young, and if they were not large they would have lacked the physical strength to surpass in the sharp competitions of their time. In New York it is proverbial that the great merchants outweigh their clerks.—Washington Post.

What Western Women Read.

Women are becoming greater readers, if I may judge by the eagerness with which they call for the latest books. But they crave novels, and the cheap novels, too. These "libraries" in paper covers are preferable to the ordinary woman reader for a very simple reason—they can bend the backs, roll them up so as to carry them conveniently in their hand satchels and throw them away when finished. I dare say the house of nearly every woman in good circumstances in the city has more or less of this paper cover literature in it, thrown aside like the daily papers after it has been read. I once made an experiment with these books. I bought two sets, one in paper covers, the other in stiff covers, and when I would offer the latter to the lady she would want to know if I had the same book in "library." "It's not as easy to read a stiff back book," she would generally say.—Bookseller in Globe-Democrat.

Hindostan's Wheat Crop.

Among the farmers of Hindostan sowing takes place the last of September. If the farmer is a Hindoo, a Brahmin is consulted to fix an auspicious day, and a man is appointed to do the first sowing, after which any one can sow grain, but not before. The average amount of seed per acre is 150 pounds, or two and a half bushels. In some districts the wheat is weeded, and the weeds serve as food for the farmer and the grass for fodder for cattle. The ground is watered once after germination, once when the wheat is in blossom, and once while in ear. The wheat is cut in April in the good old fashioned way with a sickle. The grain is threshed by driving cattle over it on an earthen threshing floor, and is trampled until the straw is broken fine to make "choosa" for the cattle. The grain is cleaned with a fan of about the same style as that in use 100 years ago.—Foreign Letter.

Doesn't Dash Them Off.

If any one should be told that Mr. Whittier dashes off poems and sends them to the press without emendation, he should before believing it examine some specimens of Mr. Whittier's manuscript poems that are in the possession of the editor.—Boston Herald.

Highest Point in Nevada.

There are twenty-seven peaks in Nevada exceeding 10,000 feet in height. Wheeler's peak, 13,036 feet above the level of the sea, has the distinction of being the highest point in Nevada.—Boston Budget.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is building five miles of snowsheds for the Rocky mountains at a cost of $1,500,000.

The clock makes no progress in its ceaseless march. It simply marks time.

Mr. Gladstone's bit of a book on the Irish question added $3,000 to the jingling guineas in his purse.

A CURIOUS CASE.

A SUPPOSED DESERTER BEFORE A FEDERAL COURT MARTIAL.

Contradictory Character of the Evidence. The Court Nonplussed—A Captain's Advice—An Explanation Made After the Close of the War.

It was in the spring of 1865. Desertions were frequent from the rebel lines in front of Petersburg. Hugh Morris, a sergeant of a New Jersey regiment, had been reduced to the ranks. A detail for fatigue duty five miles away included Hugh. The following night a deserter who came in said he had a brother in the Union army, and on investigation it was ascertained to be Hugh. He was permitted to wait with Hugh's mess until his return. Meantime, the commanding officer of Hugh's regiment had been detailed away from his command, and his successor was ignorant of the facts above narrated. He received, shortly after assuming command, an order from headquarters to send Hugh Morris' brother there. He reported that Hugh was away on detail, and had no brother in the regiment. In doing so he (erroneously) signed the colonel's name in place of his own. The colonel had previously reported the deserter and obtained permission for him to wait for his brother's return. Meantime one of Gen. Meade's spies had come across the line and reported that Hugh had deserted and was giving the rebels all the information he could as to the Union army and position. The pretended brother was doubtless a rebel spy. It would seem, also, doubtless, that the colonel was in the game.

CHARGED WITH DESERTION.

Meade quietly ordered Wilcox's division to surround the New Jersey regiment, and placed every one in it under arrest. The rebel deserter could not be found. The officers of the regiment were furious. The next morning Fort Stedman was surprised and captured by the rebels, as is known in history. On the same day Hugh Morris returned to his regiment, and was immediately arrested and brought before a court martial for trial, charged with desertion. There was no evidence against him except the spy of Gen. Meade, before mentioned. But that was direct and conclusive. He was on the rebel outpost when Morris came in, himself seeking an opportunity to reach the Union lines. He accompanied Morris to the rear and slept with him that night in the prison barracks near Petersburg. While Morris was asleep he took from him his diary, and also cut from his head a lock of hair, both of which he showed before the court. The last entry in the diary was mention of the fact of detail to repair a locomotive engine. The clip of hair appeared to exactly match a sheared lock of Morris' head. Other than this and the fact that Morris had been reduced from sergeant to private and had expressed emphatic discontent, there was nothing against him. This, however, was absolute and convincing. Morris, in his defense, produced the four mechanics who were detailed with him to repair and replace the railroad engine, which had been thrown from the military railroad and seriously impaired. They testified that he was with them continuously and only left for his company when the job was completed, a short time before he in fact rejoined his company. He admitted the diary was his and made no explanation of the lock of hair. The mechanics who worked with him identified him particularly by the hat he wore, which had a peculiar feather in it, and also his coat sleeves showed the dark lines which had before been covered with the sergeant's chevrons. All the effects of the regiment matched to his uniform soldierly conduct through many campaigns and battles, and it also appeared that he had been deprived of his sergeant's rank because of communication with the enemy against express orders.

EXPLAINED AT LAST.

The court of which the writer was president was nonplussed by the evidence. It adjourned early until the next morning. Late that night they came to my tent one of the most reliable and conscientious captains in the whole army of the Potomac. I believed in him next to my Saviour. He simply said; "Morris ought not to be convicted," and went away. When the court reassembled a vote was taken by the ballots. There were eight blanks and one "Not guilty," and so the finding was recorded.

Two months after, when the war was over and the army at Washington, I was invited to take supper at the Washington house, corner Third and Pennsylvania avenues, by this man Morris. There were assembled every member of the court martial, besides citizen friends of the accused man from New Jersey. He then made the following statement:

"When the war broke out my brother was in business at Atlanta. I learned he was in our front before Petersburg as a member of the Thirteenth Alabama. I had been detailed to go on advance picket duty during the following night. Afterward came the order for a 'locomotive mechanic,' and the orderly sergeant changed my previous detail, sending me, the only man from the regiment, to assist in repairing the engine. Now, when you understand I had made arrangements with the rebel picket to meet my brother between the lines you can imagine I had no taste for that locomotive detail. My chum looked almost like my twin brother. He knew a little something about machine iron work. I told him the facts. He refused to go in my place unless the captain would consent. It was asking a good deal of the captain. Well, we swapped clothing and he went in my place. My brother missed me and came over to our side. I missed my brother and went over to their side. The Federal spy met me just as he testified, and I told him all the cock-and-bull stories I could think about the Union army. The assault on Fort Stedman was wholly unknown to me, but I got away in the melee and returned to my company. Then came the court martial. Had I told my story then as I do now I should have been shot at sunrise. But the facts you now know."

This man is now manager of the Michigan Southern railroad.—Army Officer in Milwaukee Telegraph.

Fun with Flamingoes.

"They're funny fellows, I can tell you," the captain declared. "I met a man down the coast who told me that once when he was huntin' on the Florida lowlands he came upon a whole colony of flamingoes among the mangrove trees. He watched their antics for some time—some standing on one leg, some with their long necks in all sorts of curious positions, some stalking up and down as solemn as parsons—and he thought it wouldn't be a bad idea to play a joke on them.

"So he took a fish line, and when the birds flew away he fastened one end of the line to the root of a tree and climbed with the other end up into another tree.

"Before long the birds came back, and then the fun began. As soon as one or two stepped across the line, the man in the tree gave it a pull, and the flamingoes began hoppin' and trippin' and dancin' about, now fallin' down, now jumpin' across and really seemin' to enjoy it immensely. He actually had 'em all a skippin' rope, and there's no tellin' how long they'd a' kept it up if it hadn't been so very funny that my friend couldn't help laughin' out loud; that frightened them off. That may seem a rather brisk story," said Capt. Sam; "but from what I've seen of my specimen, I fully believe it."—St. Nicholas.

A Good Word for Pie.

The Louisville Courier-Journal speaks a good word for pie, declaring that those writers who have inveighed against pie as a disturber of digestion, and therefore a cause of quarrels and riots, should reflect that in France, where revolutions occur fortnightly, no pie is eaten.

GOOD NIGHT.

The tales are told, the songs are sung,
The evening romp is over,
And up the nursery steps they climb,
With little buzzing tongues that chime
Like bees among the clover.

Their busy brains and happy hearts
Are full of crowding fancies;
From song and tale and make believe
A wondrous web of dreams they weave
And airy child romances.

The starry night is fair without,
The new moon rises slowly,
The nursery lamp is burning faint,
Each white robed, like a little saint,
Their prayers they murmur lowly.

Good night! The tired heads are still
On pillows soft reposing,
The dim and dizzy mists of sleep
About their thoughts begin to creep,
Their drowsy eyes are closing.

Good night! Their tired heads are still,
On pillows soft reposing.
Good night! While through the silent air
The moonbeams pale are streaming,
They drift from daylight's noisy shore,
"Blow out the light and shut the door,
And leave them to their dreaming."

—Philadelphia Times.

The Suburbs of Sitka.

Suburban Sitka is sweet and sad. One passes on the way to the wildwood, where everybody goes as often as convenient, a so-called "blarney stone." Many a fellow has chipped away at that stone while he chatted with his girl—I suppose that is where the blarney comes in—and left his name or initials for a sacred memory. There are dull old Russian hieroglyphics there likewise. Love is alike in all languages, you know.

The truth about the stone is merely this: It is a big soft stone by the sea, and of just the right height to rest a weary pilgrim. There old Baranoff, the first governor, used to sit of a summer afternoon and sip his Russian brandy until he was as senseless as the stone beneath him, and then he was carried in state up to the colonial castle and suffered to sober off. Beyond the stone, and the curving beach with the grass-grown highway skirting it, is the forest; and through this forest is the lovers' lane, made long ago by the early colonists and kept in perfect trim by the latest; a lane that is green arched overhead and fern walled on either side, and soft with the dust of dead pine boughs underfoot. There also are streams and waterfalls and rustic bridges such as one might look for in some stately park in England, but hardly in Alaska. Surely there is no bit of wilderness finer than this. All is sweet and grave and silent, save for the ripple of waters and the sighing of winds.—Alaska Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

Food for a Ship's Crew.

The average allowance in merchant ships to each man or boy is 1½ pounds of beef; or 1¼ pounds of pork, beside about ¾ pounds of flour with the beef, and a full supply of pea soup with the latter. The quantity is sufficient; it is the quality that is at fault. Three quarts of water are also allowed to each man per day. But ships vary a great deal, as much in the quality as in the quantity of food they serve out. This depends upon the class of owners, the captain, steward, and even the cook. Some ships regularly provide pickles or butter; others preserved vegetables and tinned meats twice a week; while a few do not even allow tinned meat on Sundays. But taken in the aggregate, sailor's food is miserably bad. The flour is always more or less musty and sour, and even sometimes so full of weevils as to have quite a gray color.

A certain ship's crew had not enough to eat, at which they grew intensely dissatisfied; and well they might, for, as the yarn goes, they had only three sweet potatoes and a smell of putrid junk each per day. At last they went aft in a body and complained to the captain of the steward's meanness, who, having patiently listened to their protest of hunger, said to the steward in a passionate fit of generosity, "Give 'em another half spud and bust 'em."—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Curse of the Dramatic Art.

Combinations are getting to be the curse of dramatic art. They are a fertile soil for "big heads." No sooner has a clever fellow or a charming soubrette made a hit in a combination and received some considerable attention from the press than he or she, as the case may be, straightway dreams of seeing his or her name emblazoned in alluring colors on tall fences and embalmed in printers' ink—at so much an inch or foot.

In thus dreaming the dreamer has one of the most violent types of nightmare. Nearly all of these people are sincere, but misguided. They are really good actors and actresses, and honestly entitled to the praise they receive. But so soon as they venture forth on those upper rounds of the theatrical ladder, upon which some of the best find it hard to cling, they most heartily wish they had stayed on their own comfortable roost, where they really achieved more success and made more money.—Boston Times.

A Terrible Struggle.

Dry Throat Johnny was coming down Scrub Gulch when he suddenly came upon the evidences of a terrible struggle. The earth was torn up, shrubs trampled down, and blood, buttons and shreds of clothing were scattered about in profusion. A little farther on he found the form of a man, torn and bleeding, but with faint signs of life in him. Lifting his head and putting a bottle to his lips he recognized an old comrade.

"Hello, Missouri! What ye been doin'? What's the matter?"

"Thar's a right smart b'ar down thar', Johnny," feebly replied his friend, pointing to a bear's carcass that had received the worst of the fracas.—Detroit Free Press.

Climbing Up Mount Ranier.

A correspondent of the Olympia (W. T.) Transcript, describing a climb up the slopes of Mount Ranier, mentions among the game encountered, white mountain goats, gray wolves, white mountain grouse, black tailed deer, and whistling woodchucks. He also speaks of cedar trees seventeen feet in diameter, and tall spar firs 200 feet high and only 18 inches in diameter at the ground.—Exchange.

The Poor Mad Ex-Empress.

The melodrama, "Juarez," produced in Paris recently, seems to have resulted in all kinds of misfortune. By some mischance a paper containing an account of the first night of the play got into the hands of the poor mad ex-Empress Carlotta, of Mexico. In a moment the whole of that terribly realistic tragedy in which she filled so pathetic a part twenty years ago came back to her mind, and with the paper in her hand, and wild, staring eyes she strode about her room, crying: "Juarez! Juarez! Here they are, all together! Maximilian! Juarez! Bazaine! A disaster is going to happen! Save my husband!" She was only calmed by being told that she must take a cup of tea while the train was being prepared which was to carry her to the scene of action. In the tea was a remedy which calmed her and sent her off to sleep.—The Argonaut.

Stated as a Fact.

It is gravely stated as a fact, but I don't vouch for it, that artificial eggs are now made for market. Ground carrot and fine corn meal are molded together and frozen to form the yolks; this is surrounded by albumen in imitation of nature's use of that substance for the same purpose, and the whole is encased in a plaster of Paris shell, which is afterwards polished.—Boston Budget.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

Returns to London—News from Sofia Encouraging.

Prince Bismarck Begins to show His Hand.

LONDON, March 1.—The Prince of Wales has arrived in London from the continent. He is well and hearty.

FROM SOFIA.

Dispatches received here from Sofia say that troops of the garrison of Silistria revolted yesterday evening and pronounced against the regency. Troops are marching to Silistria from Rathschuk and Varna to Shuruta to quell the mutiny.

Greekoff and Kale, chief members of the Bulgarian delegation who visited various of the European Governments have arrived at Sofia from Constantinople, which was the last city visited by them during their tour. They state that the Porte's attitude towards the regency is encouraging.

Litz—Sugar Conference.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The *Standard* says that it has been definitely decided that the remains of Litz shall not be removed to Bazreuth.

Germany has consented to enter into an international conference on the subject of sugar premiums. The proposal to hold such a conference was made by England.

Murder and Arrest.

ODESSA, Feb. 27.—Two assassins were arrested here to-day when about to sail for Turkey. The men were Nihilists. They murdered their employer, a rich landlord named Gorossello, and his wife and eight children and several relatives and then decamped with the spoils amounting to 800,000 roubles.

Trouble in Corsica.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—A dispatch from Augiocca, Corsica, says that two companies of troops started for Sartene, where Bonapartist Leandri, who became an outlaw after a quarrel with the authorities, has appeared at the head of one hundred partisans, intending to address a final summons to the authorities.

Cardinal Jacobini's Death.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The report of the death of Cardinal Jacobini, which was received Saturday afternoon and cabled since to New York, proves to have been premature. The Cardinal sank into a comatose state, and it was of general report in Rome, that he had passed away. Life was not quite extinct, however, and he lingered till noon to-day, when he expired.

Campaign Money.

BERLIN, March 1.—The *National Zeitung* says: The third donation of $2500 has been received from American socialists to assist in the election of socialistic candidates to the Reichstag.

Fearful Explosion.

PARIS, March 1.—An explosion occurred to day in Beaubeay colliery at Stationi. It is reported that several hundred miners were killed.

Another Parliamentary Grant.

Parliament has been asked to grant another quarter of a million pounds for the expense of the navy.

From Zanzibar.

LONDON, March 2.—Advices from Zanzibar say the natives of the province of Mozambique are taking advantage of the absence of the Portuguese squadron and troops at Lugai, and have risen and devastated many trading stations, and destroyed a number of British houses. The town of Mozambique is now threatened. The British Consul telegraphed for a man-of-war to protect the lives and property of British subjects.

Still Afraid.

BERLIN, March 2.—The North German *Gazette* says the people of Alsace-Lorraine elected Protestants to the Reichstag because they feared the French would retaliate in an event of war between Germany and France, if annexation candidates were returned.

IS IT ANNEXATION?

Exciting Despatch from New Foundland—Grave Crisis.

Independent Utterances on the Fisheries Question.

NEW YORK, March 2.—A special from Halifax says the address of the Newfoundland Legislature to the Imperial Government has produced a sensation. If it is not a declaration of independence it is the next thing to it. Newfoundlanders tell the Imperial Government that they own their fisheries and they do not propose to pay the slightest heed to French or American interests to brook any interference from the Imperial Government. The situation is so serious that both premier, Sir Ambrose Shea and the leader of the Opposition have gone to London to represent the dangerous character of the prevailing feeling in Newfoundland. The press and the people universally are discussing the benefits of annexation to the United States. Anything would be better than the present state of affairs, and if annexation is submitted to the popular vote it would be carried by a three-fourths majority.

DISALLOWED.

The Imperial Government Declares against Newfoundland.

LONDON, March 2—The Colonial Secretary has sent despatches to the Governor of Newfoundland, informing him that the home government does not feel justified in disregarding the strong protests of France against restrictions which at this late period are calculated to inflict great loss on French fishermen. The Government is therefore unable to allow the bill passed by the Newfoundland legislature in relation to the fisheries to operate this season. The Secretary says that the Government thoroughly understand that the French counties are a grave disadvantage to British fishermen. Still it is known that the British fisheries are unremunerative.

THE PACIFIC LINERS.

The Parthia to be the Pioneer Vessel of the Line.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The *Call's* New York special says the Canadian Pacific Railway to which recently was chartered the Cunard steamships Parthia, Batavia and Abyssinia, for its Pacific trade, has arranged to start its first line from Vancouver to Japan and China ports. The Parthia will be the pioneer steamer on the line, leaving Hongkong *via* Yokohama for Vancouver. The vessels will run monthly until the new steamships, expressly for the route, are built. The line will connect with the Peninsular and Oriental and Messageries Maritimes lines in the East India trade.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References.

THE B. C. MILITIA.

To THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—As discussion on this subject has been invited with your permission Mr. Editor, I would like to make a few remarks in reference to this important matter. It is a well known fact that when in camp three years ago we had the full complement of men, but since then the numbers have been gradually reduced until now it is hard to muster a dozen men. The question naturally arises what is the cause of this? The following I think are some of the reasons which have led to the results already mentioned. Before going into camp in 1884, the men were given to understand that they would be required for twelve days only, but they were compelled to attend for seventeen days and sign the payroll for twelve. While in camp the food was anything but satisfactory; a great many men preferring to pay for their meals in town rather than eat what was given in camp. Again, during all the time we were in camp there never was a single shot fired from the batteries which we are supposed to know all about and I will venture to say that over half of the men on the roll never saw a real shot or shell fired from the guns which they are supposed to defend our city with in case of necessity. There is a number of rounds supposed to be fired every year by each man and there is lots of ammunition here for that purpose but why it is not used I do not know. There is several other reasons which I do not care to give at present, but would suggest the following remedy:

1. More out-door exercise in the shape of a march out or a church parade;

2. Practice or competition at the batteries. This is what I think is wanted most, and what the men know least about;

3. More sociability between the officers and men. It will not do for an officer when not in uniform, to pass his men on the street and refuse to recognize them. We do not think it beneath our dignity to join the ranks, but we like to be treated as men when there.

A YOUNG VOLUNTEER.

SHAKER AND BREAKSPEARE.

To THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—That history repeats itself 'tis true. The sheet once so well greased with "Edgar's balm," has proved to us once more that its political principles he deep in its pocket. Its fulsome adulation of the little sailor and the ancient mariner is nauseating, and of course out of pure disinterestedness, its protegees must have indeed lathered on the balm and slithered it down. The political twins now realize the hopelessness of their canvas, their committee meetings are fizzles, and things have got so bad that they had to cry to the *Colonist* cook to come over and help them; that bird flopped at once and has begun whistling to keep their courage up. Crowing as it were for Crowe and Noah, the *Colonist* betrayes the weakness of the twins. In the same breath, after assuring you that they are sure of election, it gives its own words the lie by cringingly entreating the electors to support the dummies. Its too thin, Mr. Dave, alias "*Colonist* Money Box Company." The people know that the gallant sailor, who says he can talk about his honor for hours, can crow better for himself than for them; they will not forget his answer to the electors, viz., "dollars and cents," and as for poor Venerable Noah, the ancient mariner, he is still at sea, he was a political dead beat from the start, good enough perhaps to attend a bun fight on a complimentary and sip tea with the old women. Who ever heard of him as the founder or patron of any public institution in this province. "Tis true now, as election time draws near, you see him squeezing himself into public places and positions, reaping where others have sown. If there is a sociable, church, or school dedication, or other public gathering you are sure to find him in a front row, smirking and smiling as much as to say "I'm the boy for Mugby." To be told that B. & S. are in the confidence of Sir John is too ridiculous for anything. If they had any influence at all, the voters would not on the 7th of March have the pleasure of voting against them, they would have been bloated officials. Sir John took their measure, and kept them on the string and played skittles with them. Behold the writing on the wall; "Noah go into your ark and shut yourself up;" "Little Crowe stay home and study out the problem of Home Rule."

SQUILLS.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Extract from a Private Letter Written by Cartwright.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The *Post's* Rochester despatch says: "Publication is permitted of the following extract from a private letter written by Sir Richard Cartwright of Canada, to his son in this city. The situation is very much mixed. We have made large gains and shall probably be able to defeat Sir John Macdonald when the House meets, but are not strong enough to compel him to resign off hand. At present we are just even; but he will get a very small majority from British Columbia. We will unseat Sir John for Kingston as soon as the court sits."

Liberal v. Tory Rule.

Liberal Rule. EXPENDITURE.		*Tory Rule.* EXPENDITURE.	
1874. - - -	$25,216,316	1878. - - -	$29,503,153
1878. - - -	22,509,158	1886. - - -	29,186,978
Increase in five years.	$186,842	Increase in eight years	$15,673,815

National debts Compared.

1886. *United States.*		1886. *Canada.*	
Net debt per family of 5.	$125.00	Net debt per family of 5. Or $47 per head for every man, woman and child.	$ 235.10
Interest. . .	4.15	Interest. . . .	$10.40

Under the Two Rules.

Liberal Rule. PUBLIC DEBT.		*Tory Rule.* PUBLIC DEBT.	
Increase in Mckenzie's time - -	$44,179,000	Inc. from '73 to 1874. -	$37,522,000
Deduct the amount to cover liabilities incurred by Sir John's gov. before defeat. - -	$32,447,000	Add for liabilities incurred by Sir John & not by Mackenzie.	$32,147,000
	$11,732,000	Increase in first period of Tory rule. - -	$69,979,000
Deduct discount on reduction of interest.	$4,500,000	Increase in 2nd period of Tory rule.	$106,257,000
Increase of debt under Mackenzie . .	$7,232,000	The present gross debt.	$234,314,000

Pending Elections.

The pending elections will be held as follows:

New Westminster	March 4
Victoria District	" 7
Vancouver District	" 23
Northwest Territories	" 15
Gaspe	" 16

The nomination for Vancouver District was held to-day at Nanaimo, being the last to be held excepting Cariboo.

The polling in Algoma took place last week. The result will not be known for a few days yet.

—THE—

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It will cure entirely the worst form of *Falling of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements* and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the *Change of Life*. It will dissolve and expell tumors from the uterus in any early stage of development. The tendency to *Cancerous Humors* there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact, it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures *Bloating, Head-ache, Nervous prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion*. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the system.

It is impossible for a woman, after a faithful course of treatment with this medicine, to continue to have weakness of the uterus, and thousands of women to-day cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of this remedy.

For the cure of *Kidney Complaints* of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

It dissolves calculi, corrects the chemistry of the urine, restores the normal functions of the kidneys, and prevents the organic degeneration which leads to *Bright's Disease*.

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The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, March 4, 1887.

THE RESPONSIBILITY ON THE PROPER SHOULDERS.

In answer to numerous enquiries made regarding the indebtedness of the Dominion THE TIMES has to state that on the 1st of last April in the gross as then stated on the floor of parliament it amounted to $281,318,184.06, from which had to be deducted assets amounting to $72,794,107.33, leaving a net balance due by the Dominion of $208,524,376.63. To this sum has to be added $10,000,000 cancelled by the government of the C. P. R. indebtedness for lands taken back at $1.50 per acre, of the 25,000,000 acres granted in the subsidy, as well as the deficit of $5,800,000, to say nothing of the shrinkages in the assets for which it is safe to make an allowance of ten per cent which would leave the nominal assets at $62,000,000. Assuming that the net debt had increased as rapidly during the past year as during the previous year, the increase for the eleven months from March, 1886, to February, 1887, would be $14,500,000. Then there was the settlement with the C. P. R., involving an increase of $10,000,000 and bringing the net debt up to $233,322,000. To this must be added the following outstanding obligations:—Amount voted for railway subsidies in 1884, $6,515,000; amount voted for railway subsidies in 1885, $1,719,000; amount voted for railway subsidies in 1886, $2,793,000; Cape Breton Railway, 85 miles at $20,000 a mile, $1,700,000; Chignecto Marine Transportation Railway, $170,000 for twenty years, $3,412,000. These sums, and the deficit certain to occur this year, as well as a further depreciation in the assets will swell the indebtedness to a net sum of $275,000,000 by the 1st of April. As previously stated in these columns a net debt of $250,000,000 means a debt of $53 per head for every inhabitant of Canada. The accrued interest per head was $2, while the annual interest per head in the United States was only 85 cents. The debt on every acre of cultivated land in Canada, according to the census of 1881, was $11.30. From 1867 to 1873 the amount paid yearly for customs and excise was increased by $8,429,000. From 1873 to 1878 (the MACKENZIE regime), it was reduced by $2,238,000, while from 1878 to 1885 it was increased by $7,543,000. Since 1867, while the population had increased 40 per cent, the debt had increased 325 per cent, or six times as fast; the taxes had increased four and a half times as fast. The Hon. Mr. MCLELAN, the Minister of Finance, last spring placed the gross indebtedness at $281,314,000, which showed that it had been increased $106,357,000 in ninety months, showing the rate to be:

Average increase for each month of	$1,181,744.00
" " " for each day, allowing 26 work's days in the month	45,340.00
" " " per hour, allowing 10 working hours in each day	4,545.00
" " " per minute, during 90 months occupancy of the Treasury benches	75.00

In order to summarize the indebtedness and who is responsible for its enormity, the public accounts show that the increase in the debt from 1867 to 1873, under Sir JOHN MACDONALD's administration, was $37,732,000; from 1874 to 1878, for public works placed under construction before Sir JOHN resigned in 1873, but carried towards completion by Mr. MACKENZIE, the sum was $32,447,188.90. In that period the sum contributable by Mr. MACKENZIE's administration was $7,232,000. Herewith is a short summary from Return No. 44, which was laid before the House of Commons on the 28th February, 1878, showing the total amount chargeable to capital, expended on public works between January 1st, 1874, and Feb. 28th, 1878, under progress when Sir JOHN MACDONALD's government resigned in November, 1873, and for which expenditure his government alone was responsible. Mr. MACKENZIE carried out the obligations incurred by his predecessors which were:

St. Lawrence Canals	$ 3,220,489.93
Welland Canal	6,948,849.63
Ottawa works	1,403,859.80
Baie Verte Canal	960.25
Public Buildings, Ottawa	913,182.05
Railways—N. S. and N. B.	1,355,276.33
Intercolonial Railway	5,926,559.33
Pacific Railway	8,289,348.85
P. E. Island Railway	288,632.73
	$28,447,188.90
Add amount expended on above works between July 1, 1873, and Jan. 1, 1874; and March 1st and July 1st, 1878.	$ 4,000,000.00
Total	$32,447,188.90

In 1867 the Dominion expenditure was $13,486,000, which in 1873 had increased to $23,085,000. In 1873-4 Mr. MACKENZIE's first year, it was $23,316,000—(something like $369,000 less than Sir JOHN's estimate). On leaving office in 1878, having been in office for close upon five years—the sum was $23,593,000; a total increase of $187,000. Since then the annual expenditure has been increased to $36,000,000. This is an enormous tax and drain upon the people of Canada. In no other city in the Dominion is its effects so severely oppressive as in Victoria, where the taxation and contribution to the exchequer is many times greater than that of any other city or province; the rate here being $13.75 per head for customs duties alone, to $3.50 in Ontario, and a much less rate in several of the other eastern provinces. Well may the electors ask: What have we received in return for the many millions an excessive customs tax has ground out of us? The friends and defenders of the government will please answer, for we cannot beyond saying *practically nothing.*

GIVE the TUPPER Combination another lease of power and at the end of the term, judging by the past, the annual expenditure will be little below $50,000,000.

C. Henry Day, Dem., at one time chaplain of the United States Senate, has died at his home in Vineyard Haven, Mass., aged 78 years.

Georgia's census of 1886 shows that the colored people of the State own 80,000 acres of land, and their property is valued at $8,000,000.

THE "BOODLER'S" ORGAN.

The *Colonist* rushes to the defence of Mr. K. F. BURNS, M. P., for Gloucester, N. B., whom THE TIMES yesterday conclusively showed to have been the recipient of public money, by way of a subsidy, to the Caraquet railway, a corporation in which Mr. BURNS controls *eleven-twelfths* of its stock, and in which enterprise it is charged that Mr. BURNS never invested *a single dollar* of his own money. The "boodler's" organ makes a bold effort at a defence of this and similar questionable acts on the part of the Conservative Government. Its readers are treated to a dissertation on the nationality and religion of Mr. BURNS, who is doubtless an estimable citizen, an Irishman by birth and a Roman Catholic in religion. The organ, however, forgot to state that Mr. BURNS in order to making his calling and position secure voted with the government *against* the Home Rule resolutions introduced by the Hon. EDWARD BLAKE. The public have nothing to do with the actions of the Hon. TIMOTHY W. ANGLIN, Speaker during the MACKENZIE regime—one of the most talented Irishmen in Canada, and a gentleman which the Conservatives resolved in a body to ostracise from all society in Ottawa in 1873, in consequence of his assaults upon the machine majority then at the back of Sir JOHN, purchased by the Pacific scandal "boodle." Mr. MACKENZIE and the Liberals showed their appreciation of Mr. ANGLIN's worth by electing him Speaker of the Commons in 1874—making him Canada's first Commoner, much to the chagrin and annoyance of the Conservatives. It is gratifying to know that, notwithstanding the eloquence of Mr. ANGLIN, he failed in inducing Mr. MACKENZIE to inaugurate the corrupting system of boodleism, which has prevailed at Ottawa, especially for the last four or five years. Mr. ANGLIN is not in the Commons, nor has he been since 1882. The public require more than the mere assertion of the *Colonist* that Mr. BURNS did invest his own capital in the enterprise. It is possible that ere many months pass over the whole of these boodle transactions will be ventilated in parliament. Then the public will get at the real facts. As usual with our neighbor, it ignores facts and draws on its own imagination thinking that because it is ignorant of public matters the people of this city and province are as dense as the *Colonist*, on more than one occasion, has proved itself to be. It resorts to its old trick of falsifying the record. With characteristic impudence the writer endeavors to play with the supposed verdancy of his readers by quoting a division list that is not to be found within the two covers of the Journals of the Commons for 1886! Yesterday we quoted date and page for the enlightenment of our neighbor. We again direct its attention to page 315, May 27th of the Journals of 1886 in which Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN introduces the series of resolutions granting subsidies to no less than twenty-eight lines of railway and involving many millions of the hard earned money of the over burdened taxpayers of Canada. But Mr. BURNS was only one of the many supporters of the government receiving similar favors and substantial consideration for the loyalty displayed by them to the government in voting for it once when right and twice when wrong. It shall be our duty—unpleasant although it may be to the coterie and political goslings of the *Colonist*—to unveil some of the actions of the government and its supporters entitling them to the appellation of land, coal and timber limit boodlers, and amongst their most prominent supporters are to be found Messrs. BAKER and SHAKESPEARE.

HOME RULE.

The Hon. EDWARD BLAKE was the first person in Canada, and, we believe, in the Colonies of Great Britain, who moved in the matter of Home Rule for Ireland. In 1882 he placed a motion, bearing upon the subject, on the notice paper, much to the annoyance of Sir JOHN MACDONALD and his followers. The matter could not be ignored any longer. A warm debate ensued giving Mr. BLAKE an opportunity for displaying his splendid forensic abilities. He compelled the government to pass a memorial to the Imperial Government bearing on the subject. But to Mr. BLAKE is entitled the honor of moving in the matter. Again, in 1886, after he returned from a visit to the land of his forefathers he again took action. Resolution after resolution were moved by him and his followers but voted down. Amongst the names of those recorded against Mr. BLAKE's resolutions were Messrs. BAKER and SHAKESPEARE. See Journals 1886, pages 219, 221 and 231. Mr. BLAKE is a Home Ruler by nature. His progenitors were also Home Rulers and lovers of liberty. These are facts which every Irishman in the city are familiar with.

WHAT THE FIGURES SHOW.

The advocates of the National Policy laid great stress on what they claimed would be the effect of its operation in increasing Canada's trade with Great Britain and reducing it with the United States. In this, as in everything else predicted, they have proved themselves false prophets.

By the blue books, page 8, we find the exports given as follows:

	Great Britain.	United States.
1878.	$45,911,559	$25,244,928
1886.	41,877,725	39,732,784
Decrease.	$4,033,834	Increase. $14,501,856

Thus showing a decrease in our exports to Great Britain of $4,033,834, and at the same time an increase in our exports to the States of $14,507,836.

Then again with respect to duties collected on imports from those countries:

	Great Britain.	United States.
1878.	$2,446,285	$4,194,559
1886.	2,067,321	6,505,443
Increase.	$1,377,564	Increase. $2,311,004

Showing an increase from both countries as would be natural in an ordinary increased population, and nothing more. And this is the working of the N. P.

THE "BOODLERS" ORGAN.

We think Mr. K. F. BURNS will not thank his champion in this city for its senseless and untenable defence of the Caraquet railway boodle transaction. Cornered at every turn the organ now raises other and irrelevant issues. The public have nothing whatever to do with the nationality or religion of Mr. BURNS. The one solid facts still remains that he received subsidies for the faithful support rendered the government to the extent of $176,000. The charge that Mr. BURNS did not invest a single cent of his own has not been controverted. The organ next stated that when the subsidies were going through the House that Messrs. BAKER and SHAKESPEARE approved of and supported them. Yesterday from the Journals we quoted page, date and name of introducer of these resolutions, stating that neither Messrs. BAKER or SHAKESPEARE were in their place in parliament at that time. The *Colonist* now falls back upon the session of 1883 and endeavors to crawl out of the cobweb in which THE TIMES caught it by asserting that Sir CHARLES TUPPER was the introducer of the resolutions it had referred to! It endeavored to palm off as a genuine division that had taken place in 1886, a list of members from both sides of the House supporting the "boodle" railway grab resolutions. In doing so it quoted the names of men who were not members of the Commons. Could cheek or impudence go further than this? We think not. Notwithstanding the windy columns written by our contemporary, in defence of Mr. BURNS, it comes forward this morning and states that during Sir CHARLES TUPPER's incumbency of the railway portfolio, a subsidy of $115,000 was voted Mr. BURNS, and a further sum of $32,000 in 1886 by Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN out of the millions that were then divided amongst the spoilators of the Dominion's exchequer. This is a satisfactory beginning. We would like our contemporary to enlighten us as to the balance of $29,000. The railway "boodle" transaction was equally heinous with the timber limits, coal pastoral and arable land steals. In the words of Principal GRANT as well might the *Colonist* attempt to defend Sodom as the government's conduct in having so lavishly squanded the people's inheritance and their dearly earned monies.

A WASHED-OUT CANDIDATE.

The nomination at Nanaimo on Saturday of candidates for Vancouver District passed off peaceably. The washout on the E. & N. Railway prevented the personal appearance of Messrs. GORDON and CURRAN, and in the latter gentleman's case was the means of preventing him running. Mr. CURRAN's nomination paper was, unfortunately, in his pocket, and Mr. CURRAN "twenty miles away" from the place of nomination. He telegraphed the names of his sponsors from Chemainus, and the deposit of $200 was put up on his behalf, but the returning officer, Mr. BRAY, would not accept a nomination so made. We do not believe Mr. DUNSMUIR conspired to defeat GORDON or CURRAN by providing a "washout" at a convenient moment, but it will be hard for him to make the latter gentleman believe that he did not do so.

Gilder Heard From.

WINNIPEG, March 3.—Colonel Gilder arrived to-day at Selkirk, twenty miles east of here, and was interviewed by a *Times* correspondent over the telephone. He gave the following account of himself in these words: After leaving Winnipeg last fall, I had a very unpleasant voyage to York Factory, which occupied two months. Was unable to get all the way by land; had to travel in canoe, the Indians bringing outfits and supplies along. Reached Fort Churchill too late to catch the Hudson Bay boat to Nottingham Island, and as I won d have to stay several months at Churchill without occupation decided to return to York on business. He says he will leave in time to catch the Hudson Bay boat next time several months hence, or catch whaling vessels bound to northern seas next summer, and go through Hudson Straits. He left his companion, Griffiths, at Churchill with instructions to take stores and proceed to Nottingham Island by first Hudson Bay boat. Gilder promised to join him there if he didn't join him at Churchill by the steamer Winnipeg, up the same route that he adopted last fall. When asked if he had abandoned the project of reaching the North pole he replied indignantly that he had not and was not that kind of a man to abandon such a scheme. He came all the way down from Churchill on a dog train, having a rough time of it. He says both himself and Griffiths are in good health and expressed the opinion that Hudson's straits were navigable for powerful vessels all the year round. He expects to leave for New York soon.

The Metlakatlah Indians.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—In the case of the British Indians wishing to emigrate to Alaska, the Attorney-General decides that the emigration of peaceful individual Indians, who have dissolved their tribal relations is not prohibited by statute and is not inconsistent with the general policy of the government, but there is no provision assuring to such foreign Indians any legal right to acquire lands, neither can the President set aside a reservation for their occupancy.

A Beer Boycott.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The boycott against Poole, the brewers, by the retail liquor dealers association, went into effect to-day and retailers claim that it has begun in a manner thoroughly gratifying to their side. Nearly all retailers in the association those who are heavily in debt to the brewers for fixtures in their saloons have joined in the boycott, as well as many outside of the association. To-day these places buy pool beer until they can buy where they please.

Not Guilty.

VANCOUVER, March 3.—The three prisoners, arrested for complicity in the riot, which Superintendent Roycraft alleged to have found a few nights ago on a back street, were tried to-day here by Judge Vowell and discharged.

An Ex-Chief Justice Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Samuel Bell McKee, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of California, died at his residence, Oakland, to-day.

There are 18,605 operatives engaged in the shirt, collar and cuff trade of Troy, N. Y., and the amount of their wages for a year amounts to nearly $7,000,000.

In Paris 16,000 are 420,000 married and only 28,000 married while there are 16,111 unmarried women. One-third of the children born in the city are illegitimate.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

FOURTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

Mr. Orr's motion authorizing the issuance of Crown grants to settlers on the Sumas lands at $1 per acre was ruled out of order by the Speaker on the ground that it should emanate from the government.

THE MUNICIPALITY ACT.

Mr. Ladner moved, That a select committee of this House be appointed to amend and consolidate the "Municipality Act, 1881," and its amendments. He proposed to amend the present law by continuing the old Council in office until their successors were sworn in, to give municipalities power to impose a road tax, and to change the present system of statute labor.

Mr. McLeese seconded the motion.

Attorney-General Davie said the commission for the consolidation of the statutes had prepared a consolidation of the municipalities act, which he hoped to lay before the House to-morrow.

The resolution was amended by substituting for "amending and consolidating" the words "prepare and submit amendments to," and was then carried, Messrs. Semlin, Orr, Higgins, Turner and Ladner being appointed as the committee.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Thos. Davie introduced a bill to authorize the members of the volunteer fire department to divide their assets. Read a first time.

A CHINESE ACT.

On the second reading of Mr. Beaven's bill to amend the Companies Act, 1878, that gentleman explained that the object of the bill was to prohibit Chinese forming companies, having control of, or being employed in quartz mines in the province. There was no difficulty in getting white men to work in these mines, which was not, as stated the other day, certain death in eighteen months.

Mr. Dunsmuir said the bill was a clap-trap and unconstitutional. He was really astonished that the leader of the opposition should bring in such a bill. He move't that it be read a second time this day six months.

Mr. Turner opposed the bill, and in doing so said he might be putting his foot in it. He had his own views on the Chinese question and was not afraid to express them. It was a most dangerous thing at the present time to do anything to prejudice our quartz mines.

Attorney General Davie would vote against the measure. Every man in the district of Lillooet would oppose it. If passed it would be a dead letter and would be disallowed.

Mr. Orr said there was evidently a pro-Chinese wave flowing over the House; last session it was an anti-Chinese wave. Seven or eight private companies were incorporated last year, and each act contained a provision debarring the employment of Chinese. These acts should either be repealed or the private bill should pass.

Mr. T. Davie thought we were treated to too much Chinamen. His views were unchanged on the question, but as the bill was an interference with private rights and a policy of annoyance, he would be lending himself to deception clap-trap were he to give it his support.

Mr. Mason said an act of this kind would work most injuriously to the district of Cariboo.

Mr. Grant said it was most unfair and dishonest to characterize the course of the leader of the opposition as "clap-trap." Every person knew that that gentleman was sincere and conscientious on this question. There was no difference in principle between the act preventing Chinese holding crown lands and the present measure, and yet the latter was passed by this House.

Mr. Baker argued that the act would be gross persecution to the Chinese.

Mr. Beaven replied that the charge of claptrap was scarcely worth answering. Mr. Dunsmuir had always opposed every measure that sought to restrict Chinese, and in that was quite consistent. The Attorney-General last session had signed a recommendation that all bills incorporating private companies should contain a restrictive Chinese clause, and drew up such a clause. The assertion that the bill was not correct, because there was no doubt that if a majority of this House was in favor of the bill it was perfectly constitutional. We could just as well say that Chinese should not be incorporated as we could that they could not hold land. The principle laid down in the bill, was the same as was contained in many former acts. Of course, the hon. gentlemen had a perfect right, if they felt disposed to change their views on the Chinese question, and if a majority were against restricting that class the bill would probably be defeated. The responsibility would rest with those who voted against it.

Mr. Cowan would like to see the bill go into committee. The industry was a new one and at its inception if a provision of this kind is adopted it might be of great benefit to the mining districts.

Hon. J. Robson was of opinion that the bill would absolutely prohibit the employment of Chinese in our canneries. (No, no.) It was too sweeping in its character and would injuriously affect existing industries.

Mr. Orr said if the bill was defeated he would bring in a bill to repeal the anti-Chinese clauses in the various private bills passed last session. The House should be consistent on this question.

The motion for the six months hoist was carried on the following division:

Ayes—Robson, Croft, Thompson, Allen, Dunsmuir, Davie, T. Davie, Vernon, Turner, Prior, Baker, Mason, Ladner and Anderson—14.

Nays—Higgins, Martin, Beaven, Orr, McLeese, Cowan, Stenhouse, Grant and Semlin—9.

ABSCONDING DEBTORS.

The House went into committee on the absconding debtors bill, which was reported complete and passed a third reading.

BUSH FIRES.

Mr. Croft moved the second reading of a bill to amend the "Bush Fire Act, 1874." Passed through committee and read a third time.

LAND REGISTY.

The "Land Registry Ordinance Amendment bill was read a second time.

House adjourned at 5:40 p. m. till 2 p. m. Thursday.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Wm. Lohse, who has been ill for some time, shows no signs of recovering, and the worst may be expected at any hour.

Prof. Dighe Palmer is in St. Joseph's Hospital, and we regret to state is in a dangerous condition.

Mrs. Creech, who fell through James Bay bridge Sunday night and nearly lost her life, has so far recovered as to be out to-day.

At the Oriental: Geo. Porter, Bowmanville, Ont.; Mrs. E. J. Miller, Vancouver; Dr. Walkem, Nanaimo.

Wm. L. Scott, the Congressman from Erie, Pa., is said to be the largest individual coal miner in the world, the company he owns mining and shipping.

VANCOUVER VINDICATED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—I observe it stated in the latest intelligence of Monday's issue of your paper that the local legislature has passed a bill foisting upon this unhappy community, the maintenance, for an indefinite time, of a body of constables to preserve order here at an exorbitant rate; and virtually, for the time at least, annulling the city's charter. It seems to me that this enactment is a clumsy piece of law-making, reeking to with a vindictiveness rarely seen in a legislature. I most give the government credit for promptness and energy in this matter, if indeed, such are virtues in a wrong course. I propose to show your readers, if you will kindly grant me the opportunity, that our city would not have been to-day disgraced by the atrocities of Thursday last, but for what I believe to have been the incapacity of the government's own officer. It appears that Supt. Roycraft, of the provincial police, conveyed a party of Chinese laborers last Thursday to Vancouver. If he had a posse of police with him he must have dismissed them, for, like policemen in general, when most wanted, they were nowhere to be found. I understand the superintendent assured "John" that "he" was perfectly safe in his protection. Well, between 22 and 23 o'clock last Thursday, this dastardly attack was made upon the peaceable Chinese, an attack which no good citizen will either defend or palliate, although I believe the accounts are exaggerated in the public prints. Well, where was Supt. Roycraft at the time? Possibly enjoying a puff at his favorite brand by the fire. By and by both he and our own Chief Stewart appeared on the scene. And these two men, quaided for a length of time, did all that it was possible for two men to do under the same circumstances; but what was that? They quelled the disturbance and prevented any further outrage upon the Chinese. Two men holding two hundred in check and realizing the wish of the poet:

Of the three hundred great but three
To make a new Thermopylæ.

Now, Mr. Editor, I respectfully submit that if the Superintendent, in his management of this business, had exercised only a little common sense, not to speak of capacity or professional tact, keeping a small force on the ground, or even remaining himself near the Chinese camp, there would have been no breach of the peace. I therefore charge that the late disgraceful proceeding were in a measure attributable to what I consider to be the incompetency of the public officer; the vindictiveness of the act is transparent. The Attorney-General gives credit to the regular citizens of Vancouver for having nothing whatever to do with the late lawlessness. Yet the act provides for sending hither a force drafted from a rival city at an exorbitant rate, instead of inviting our citizens themselves to enroll. That the opinion of the Attorney-General is correct was clearly seen when the citizens responded with such alacrity to the call of the Mayor. I see it stated in the same number of THE TIMES that the citizens were passive spectators of the outrage. True, we were passive enough. The most of us were in bed at the time for *tempus erit quo prima quies mortalibus ægris gratissima serpit*, and were in no way responsible for that night's proceedings than we would have been for an accidental conflagration. As to a reign of terror here the thing is too absurd to be seriously denied.

JAMES KEMP.

Vancouver, B. C., 2nd March.

THE B. C. MILITIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—In your last night's issue I notice a letter on the above subject from a correspondent who signs himself "A Warrior Bold," and I think he has just cause for complaint. In my case I am in a little better presentable condition as regards the uniform, although I am unable to say how many hands it had passed through before it was served out to me. It is the arms that I have to complain about. The rifle served out to me has no sight, and although I have spoken about it times out of number, no attention has been paid to it. I joined the force some time in November, 1885, and thus have been nearly eighteen months in the service, and although half my term of service is up, I have never been out to Clover Point to have a shot, my rifle has only once been out of the government grounds at James Bay, and this was in March, 1886, when we had our annual inspection at Beacon Hill. The arms of some of the other members are also in a disgraceful condition, one without the snap cay, another a band is missing, and yet another with part of the lock missing. Now, sir, how can the present members be expected to take any interest in their respective batteries when things are in this state, and how can new members be expected to join when they hear that they are in this state? I do not complain of the distance I have to go to drill, but what I do complain of, is, that when I get over there to find only three or four members turn up for drill; it is far from encouraging. I am thus bound for another eighteen months to a "sort of service" which gets more and more distasteful each time I go to drill, as scarcely any of the projects have been carried out that were proposed when I signed my name for a "three years service." In conclusion I will add that your correspondent "A Warrior Bold" when making his complaints would have shown himself bolder by signing his name in full, like

HENRY S. T. HENDERSON.

Victoria, 3rd March, 1887.

The Irish Question.

LONDON, March 3.—The Conservatives opposition to the government with the object of forcing the government to deal with Ireland immediately, is assuming a critical phase. A number of Liberal-Unionists, Conservatives, and about 150 government supporters, intimated to the whip their willingness to assist in finishing the closure debate, curtailing discussions on the supply bill by protracted sittings and continuing all night if necessary. The Cabinet Council convoked for to-day was postponed by Lord Salisbury an hour before the time fixed for the meeting, in order to enable him to have separate consultations with the ministry and reconcile the differences as to the extent to which coercion shall be carried on in Ireland. Viscount Lymington has written a letter which expresses the feeling of the Liberal-Unionists, and protesting that the government's want of action, nerve and courage, is paralysing their treatment of the Irish question, and taking day by day all heart and principle out of the Unionist cause. He declares the vast majority of the Liberal Unionists are ready to accord the government whatever strong measures may be necessary, but that it is inadmissable from any point of view that an Irish Nationalists-Loyalist government should be permitted to exist which while refusing Ireland power to govern itself refuses to govern Ireland. After denouncing the half-hearted petty fogging measures, the prostitution of constitutional forms, such as jury-packing and the policy of fumbling lawyers and confused officials, he concludes: Irresolute government is impossible; the only other alternative is Home Rule.

There are 40 bridges in Kalamazoo, Mich., over the rivers and creeks.

Coal at Fort Shaw, Mont., is selling at $6 a ton, and is difficult to obtain at that figure.

The New Reichstag.

BERLIN, March 3.—The new German Reichstag opened to-day. The Emperor's speech was read from the throne. In it he says he is gratified at the benevolent disposition the Pope has shown towards the empire. The foreign policy of the empire is continually directed towards the maintenance of peace with all other powers and especially with Germany's neighbors. The foreign relations of the government are the same as when the last Reichstag opened and if the present Reichstag without hesitation or division gives an unanimous expression of resolution that the nation put forth full strength in full panoply now and at all times against any attack on our frontiers such restriction ever before carried out, will materially strengthen the guarantees of peace and remove all doubts which the late parliamentary debates may have inspired. The Emperor feels assured that the Reichstag by its restrictions will give the Federal Governments a national policy on a safe basis and reserves from this conviction that God will bless his efforts and preserve the peace and security of Germany. The same internal bills that were submitted to the previous Reichstag were again offered creating a new sources of revenue and reform of the method of taxation.

The Bulgarian Revolt.

PARIS, March 3.—Telegrams from Bulgaria have been received stating that the Silistria garrison occupies a defile before the city. The opposing forces dispatches say that they now control each other, but as yet no contact has taken place between them. Another insurrectionary movement is reported to have taken place near Tatar, Bazardjim, in Eastern Roumelia, a short distance from Phillipopolis. Roumelia is massing troops along her frontier as a measure of precaution. Turkish troops are being concentrated along the Roumelian front.

Gladstone's Opinion.

LONDON, March 3.—Gladstone writes to the editor of the *Baptist* thus: I consider there is no opportunity yet for the disestablishment of the Welsh church. No great political matter can be dealt with till the Irish difficulty has been settled. To attempt by force the postponement of the Irish question would only increase the Irish agitation.

Roumelia and Bulgaria.

BUCHAREST, March 3.—It is announced here that the revolt of the troops at Silistria has been suppressed.

During the absence of the garrison from Rustchuk a revolt took place there. Firing had also been heard in the direction of Gurgo. Communication between Roumelia and Bulgaria is stopped. Leaders of the insurgents at Silistria crossed the Danube and been placed at Cushcoty by Roumania authorities. The opinion here is that the outbreak at Silistria is merely intended as a design to draw troops from Rustchuk which is the real center of revolt.

War Rumors.

VIENNA, March 3.—A report has been received here that the commander of the insurgent troops at Silistria, Bulgaria, has been arrested. News from Silistria however, is both meagre and vague.

Bombay news received from Afghanistan, through native sources, shows that the Ameer is making strenuous efforts to raise a new army. All boys between the ages of ten and eighteen are being drilled for military service, and all who have reached the age of 18 are being enrolled in the army. The Ameer has issued a circular to his subjects telling them to prepare for a holy war. It is believed he contemplates war against Russia.

Trouble in India.

BOMBAY, March 3.—A telegram from Lahore, confirms the reports that the Ameer of Afghanistan is raising a new army in preparation for war. The telegram adds that a son of the fanatic Derwish, Warshk Alum, backed by Taraha, Inders, Utks, Jokes, Kakars and other tribes has proclaimed himself ruler of Afghanistan and has sent the Ameer a defiant letter threatening to attack him without delay.

Breezy News.

LONDON, March 3.—Horses for military purposes are being purchased in the North of Wales by continental buyers.

In the suit for libel brought by Dr. Bird, the family physician of Lady Colin Campbell, against Dr. Beldarman, editor of the *Life*, for publishing under the caption of "Cocknelly Bird" an article imputing to Dr. Bird's improper relations with his patient, the defendant was to-day convicted.

Policemen Attacked by a Mob.

DUBLIN, March 2.—A mob at Ballyhaunis attacked a force of police last evening, and rescued some prisoners whom they had in charge. The mob stoned the police and partially wrecked the barracks. The police fired a number of shots at the crowd, but without hitting any one. Several policemen were injured by stones.

Chusan Island.

PARIS, March 3.—A telegram from Shanghai says China has ceded to Germany Chusan Island, off the coast of China, opposite the estuary of Tain Aing Kiang.

Special Meeting.

LONDON, March 3.—A special cabinet meeting to consider the Irish situation is being held here to-day.

Good Friday falls on April 8th and Easter Sunday on April 10th.

The Pennsylvania Railway Company is about to make its road from Philadelphia to New York a four-track line.

In the springs on the borders of Beaver Dam Lake, Wis., there were caught fully 1,000 sled of bullheads during January.

Aldermen O'Niel, the New York boodler, was sentenced last week to imprisonment for four years and six months, and to pay a fine of $2,000.

Scheme to Tax Pianos.

A new and strange crusade is being preached in Paris, where just now it is sought to turn a source of nuisance into a source of revenue. Pianophobia has declared itself virulently in the most unexpected quarters. M. Beyer, who is a member of the Institute, and himself a composer of no mean ability, has drawn up a bill which, if passed, will bring into the treasury some 9,000,000f. or 10,000,000f. His idea is to tax pianos. As a nuisance they have lately got beyond all limits in Paris.

M. Beyer speaks pathetically of what he and his fellow countrymen have suffered from arrangements of "Guillaume Tell" or "The Huguenots," and says, indeed with some truth that such performances have stifled music as an art. He proposes that 50f. a year be paid as a license for the use of each piano, the tax, however, only applying to the capital. There are to be exemptions from its incidence. Governesses and persons who derive their incomes from the study of music have not to pay the tax, and special cases may be made for relief from it. If M. Beyer's suggestion is not carried out it is proposed to make the playing of a piano in a room with an open window liable to a fine. Paris does not in this case hesitate to take a hint from Germany.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Gen. Thomas' Business Methods.

The soldier who was talking to me saw that an officer of high rank was present, rose immediately, saluted, and prepared to withdraw. "Sit down," said Gen. Thomas, returning the salute. "Sit down and finish your business. First come, first served." And the general strolled into another part of the office, giving the soldier a chance to finish his story. It was soon told, and his wants being attended to, he took his departure.

Then, and not till then, Gen. Thomas came in. Taking the same seat that the soldier had occupied, he said: "Stick to the rule of 'first come, first served,' and make your callers respect it. It is the only way to dispatch business, and the man who is not willing to submit to it is no gentleman, no matter who he is." I thanked the general for the advice, and laid it to heart, and often have I wished since that men in civil life who have come tearing into my office as though it belonged to them and to them only, had had the gentlemanly instinct that Adjt. Gen. Thomas displayed that day.—Boston Budget "Saunterer."

At every stage of life he reaches, man finds himself but a novice.—Chamfort.

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